"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; winds northerly. Temperature stationary.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,050. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

CONGRESS.—Great throngs crowded the Capitol yesterday, as some expected that the President's message might be presented. There was no discussion of the Cuban question in the House, but in the Senate Spain was severely arraigned by several orators. Mr. Turner spoke in support of his resolution for a declaration of war; Messrs. Harris and Kenny made stong appeals for the Cubans; Senator Chandler demanded immediate war, and Mr. Turpie denounced Spain and Spanish rule.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, explained the concessions England has received in China, which include the opening of new treaty ports, trade privileges, and the lease of Wei-Hai-Wei. The colonists of Natal have offered 12,000 tons of coal free to British warships coaling at Durban. A rumor in Paris that ex-Capt. Dreyfus had died on Devil's Island could not be confirmed at the Colonial Office. The High Court of Justice at Leipsic has refused the appeals for a revision of the sentences for lèse majesté imposed on Herr Trojan, editor of the Kladderdatsch, and Dr. Hoffman, editor of the Hamburger Nachrichten. Otto, the mad King of Bavaria, is worse, and may be dying. Sixty-three candidates of the Radical Left were elected in Denmark, giving that party control of the Parliament.—Page 7.

Page 2.

The purchase by the Government of four steamships of the Morgan Line as auxiliary cruisers was concluded yesterday, and other vessels have been recommended by the Naval Board.

The battleship Texas was storm-bound in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. She will leave this morning to join the flying squadron, and the Dolphin will leave to join the fleet at Key West. Changes have been made in the two turrets of the Texas whereby gun fire is greatly facilitated.

Page 4.

The number of victims of the flood at Shawneetown, Ill., is not believed to exceed thirty. The survivors are in destitute circumstances.

George F. Tilton, third officer of the steam whaler Belvidere, says the ice-bound vessels are near Point Barrow. The men are suffering untold privations, and when he left them they did not know that a relief party was on its way.

Page 3.

East side citizens have taken steps to form an organization called the "Minute Men," and pledge themselves to respond to instant call.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip says the Treasury Department has been preparing for war since the Maine disaster. The country has $730,000,000 in gold, of which $175,000,000 is in the Treasury.

The Currency Reform Bill prepared by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency was introduced in the House. The suggestion of the Monetary Commission for a Division of Issue and Redemption in the Treasury was substantially incorporated. According to the measure, National banks are permitted to establish branches.

Page 5.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse steamed from Southampton on her last trip, 3,120 knots, in 5 days and 20 hours, beating her maiden trip record by 2 hours and 35 minutes.

State Engineer Adams testified at Albany before the Canal Investigating Commission. He said he was unable to find the memoranda on which his estimates for the improvement were made.

At yesterday's session of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church a report was adopted demanding the expulsion of Spanish rule from Cuba. There were only three dissenting votes.

The snowstorm yesterday extended over the greater part of the State, and Long Island and New Jersey farmers say that the fruit buds and early crops have suffered badly. The Stamford Line boat Shady Side was damaged in collision with a float in the East River.

Reports that bonds issued by the Cuban insurgents have been lavishly used to purchase the support of American newspapers and public men were denied yesterday by Treasurer Guerra of the Junta. He said that only $100,000 worth have been disposed of, and these for cash, and that he is ready to submit his books to any competent authority.

Page 7.

Members of the Democratic Club have decided to give a reception in honor of Richard Croker before his contemplated departure for Europe.

Herbert G. Nichols, former manager for Browning, King & Co., who disappeared from Chicago six years ago, was arrested in this city yesterday on the charge of embezzling $150,000.

The Daughters of the Revolution of this State held their annual meeting yesterday at the Tuxedo and elected Mrs. Charles Francis Roe Regent. The "independents" carried everything at the polls.

The City Club Legislation Committee met last night in joint session with the delegates of several other organizations, and adopted resolutions condemning the Eldridge bill. A committee was appointed to appear before Gov. Black at Albany to-day to request his disapproval of the measure.

Page 9.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn said that further investigation into the City Works scandals will be dropped.

Page 10.

Gov. Voorhees announced yesterday that unless war is declared there will not be an extra session of the New Jersey Legislature.

Page 12.

The Jewish Passover, or Feast of Unleavened Bread, will be ushered in at sundown to-day and continue for eight days.

The Get-Together Club held a meeting and dinner in the Pratt Institute, and addresses were made relating to the problem of the unemployed.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange, at the request of the members and as a measure of precaution, yesterday rescinded their resolution making Good Friday a holiday.

Associate Superintendent Edward G. Ward of Brooklyn Borough schools was elected to succeed William H. Maxwell as Superintendent. W. T. Vlymen was chosen Associate Superintendent.

C. Edward Dowling was arrested in Buffalo yesterday on a charge of having stolen blank stock certificates and railroad passes from the offices of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad in this city.

Counsel for Miss Jessie Tyson produced her in court on a writ of habeas corpus in order to secure her release from a sanitarium, where she says she is confined against her will. Miss Tyson says she is sane.

While returning from a coaching trip to Larchmont Monday evening, John F. Baudouine and his guests were thrown to the ground and the coach overturned by a collision with a trolley car. They were all more or less injured.

Justice Cohen has decided that Special Deputy Clerks in the Supreme Court are county officers and exempt from State civil service regulations; that their places are those of confidential relations, and directs the Controller to pay the salary of Clerk Glaser and place his name on the rolls, from which it had been stricken.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday Mayor Van Wyck sharply criticised the Corporation Counsel's Brooklyn assistants. He voted the salaries for January of the school teachers and janitors in Richmond Borough, but flatly refused an appropriation to pay the administrative department of the Borough School Board.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 4.
[illegible]—Page 7.
[illegible]—Page 12.
[illegible]—Page 12.

SIGSBEE ACCUSES SPAIN.

The Captain of the Maine Attributes Her Destruction to a Submarine Mine.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The importance attached by Congress to the destruction of the Maine was shown to-day when the House Committee on Foreign Affairs had Capt. Sigsbee and several other naval officers and torpedo experts before it to testify concerning the disaster. Capt. Sigsbee's evidence was new in several particulars, and it produced a profound impression on the members of the committee.

He testified, among other things, that the moment the explosion took place, so strong was his belief that it was caused by Spanish agency that he immediately stationed guards about the ship in expectation of another attack. Capt. Sigsbee explained to the committee that the reason he sent his dispatch calling on the people to suspend judgment was because he feared that the fleet then at Key West would bombard Havana.

Capt. Sigsbee declared it to be his opinion that his vessel was blown up by a submarine mine located by the Spanish authorities. As to whether it was fired by the Spanish authorities or not he declined to express an opinion. He told the committee what he had testified to before the board of inquiry about the buoy to which the Maine was anchored being the most unfrequented buoy in the harbor. The position in which the ship was placed, he said, was such that he could have fired upon both forts at the same time.

Wainwright at Key West.

KEY WEST, April 5.—Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Maine arrived from Havana and left for Washington immediately this afternoon.

Wrecking Tug Returns from Havana.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 5.—The Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company's tug I. J. Merritt, with the derrick Chief and the schooner F. E. Sharp in tow, arrived this morning from Havana, having suspended work on the wreck of the Maine.

To Dissolve the Maine Court.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The last chapter in the history of the court of inquiry which investigated the loss of the battleship Maine was written at the Navy Department to-day in the form of a letter to Capt. Sampson, commander of the North Atlantic squadron, notifying him that the department had no further instructions to give in regard to the work devolving upon the court, and authorizing him, at his discretion, to dissolve the court, and thus end its official existence.

VARIOUS VIEWS OF MADRID.

What the Correspondents of London Papers Say About the Spanish Situation and War Prospects.

LONDON, April 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The horizon blackens anew, and Congress is the cloud which grows more imminent. The reported mediation of the Pope sent stocks up yesterday with a rush. To-day they fell back just as swiftly. The London correspondent of the Epoca sees reason for declaring that President McKinley has not communicated with his Holiness, and the Epoca is not an alarmist organ.

"The talk of armistice had done something toward inducing calm, although armistice is admittedly no magic word per se, but a verbal expression for a pact struck by at least two militant parties. To-day it is being remembered that before the armistice projected in Cuba can become an accomplished fact, no fewer than five parties must be consulted in some form or other. These are the United States, the Autonomists of Cuba, the Autonomists of the mother country, the Government of the mother country and the rebels in the field.

"It has been usual of late, perhaps unreasonably usual, to attribute every sinister impression to a jingo source. No imputation whatever of jingoism can be attached to El Liberal, which is ministerial, deliberate, and unsensational, and has loyally stood by the Government in every detail of their procedure until quite recently. To-day El Liberal says it 'fears the ray of light serves only to show the darkness, and that the guiding thread leading the way out of the labyrinth is snapped.'

"The effect of the Cuban Cabinet's manifesto to the insurgents is regarded here as doubtful, for similar experiments have been tried before and unsuccessfully."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing on Monday, after alluding to the "bewildering chaos of conflicting reports regarding Papal mediation," says:

"As yet nothing indicates that the two nations have struck a clear and unanimous accord. The position of affairs may be summed up thus: The news that the Pope may act as a mediator has been received with much relief, but with no little incredulity. It has not been received with enthusiasm, both because it lacks absolute confirmation and because it cannot truthfully be said that Spain is anxious for peace where there is room for suspicion that peace might only mean a postponement of the loss of Cuba.

"For many days past there has been talk of an armistice, which is now being attributed to the Papal scheme of mediation, but the talk should have gone deeper. The stereotyped expression 'peace with honor' is just now the veritable watchword of Spain, but if peace means the sacrifice of her pet colony, or an armistice conducing to that loss, the result in the unswerving opinion of the Spaniards would be national dishonor; and war, external or civil, will be preferred.

"Such is the creed of this country, which professes that it will welcome peace if presented in the sweetness of sincerity, but peace in the form of a gilded pill never. So the questions asked are not so often 'Will there be an armistice?' or 'When will there be an armistice?' as 'What kind of an armistice will it be? Beyond the relief of the reconcentrados, which is but a fragment of the whole mosaic projected, what will be done during the armistice? To whom will the armistice afford serviceable rest, the Spaniards, or the rebels, or the organizers of expeditions? And, since the essence of an armistice is but temporary, what is to be done with Cuba, the United States, and Spain's colonial empire when the armistice shall be ended?'

"These questions must be plainly and authoritatively answered before uneasiness will disappear. If mediation comes, it comes late; whether too late, events will duly show. Passions are running high, while the American Congress—so Madrid has been told—is not a barrier likely to be overridden by a President with a sensible majority at his back. This latter is the reason why to-day El Liberal, speaking fairly for all classes, is eager to hear what Congress will say to the Pope as a peacemaker."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday, noting the "pessimist feeling of the press and public of Madrid," gives an interview with a "prominent personage" who declares that there is no need of a formal armistice, as the approaching rainy season will act quite as efficaciously as any armistice.

With reference to the prevalent belief that the United States is delaying matters in order to gain time, the "prominent personage" said: "This is not the view of the Spanish Government, which understands the difficulties and appreciates the motives of President McKinley."

"All the cities, towns, and provinces," says The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, "are contributing largely to the patriotic fund, and the Mayor of Bilbao proposes that the Province of Vizcaya should subscribe 5,000,000 pesetas."

OUR CONSULS IN SPAIN.

Consulate at Barcelona Guarded—Resignations at Carthagena.

LONDON, April 5.—A special dispatch from Barcelona says the United States Consulate there is guarded by police, and adds that the United States Consul and Vice Consul at Carthagena, who are both said to be Spaniards, have resigned.

According to the Congressional Directory C. Molina is Consul and Alberto Molina Vice Consul at Carthagena, Spain.

Where It Is Always Afternoon.

The New York Central's Lake Shore Limited leaves New York in the afternoon—reaches Chi- [illegible]

UNCERTAINTY IN MADRID

Conferences of Cabinet Ministers and European Ambassadors Fail of Their Object.

PAPAL INTERVENTION SCHEME

The Spanish Government Admits that the Pope's Mediation Was Not Suggested by President McKinley.

MADRID, April 5.—This has been another day of conferences, Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors flying back and forth, and many of them, including the British Chargé d'Affaires, calling at the United States Legation. The German and Austrian Ambassadors visited the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, after which they called on the Queen Regent. The French Ambassador, M. Patenôtre, had a long conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon. As far as can be learned these conferences have failed to produce any result tending to lessen the tension in the relations between Spain and the United States.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, on leaving the palace after an audience with the Queen Regent, announced to the newspaper representatives that the rumors of Cabinet dissensions in regard to the crisis were absolutely unfounded. Señor Sagasta added that no Cabinet Council would be necessary to-day unless fresh information came to hand from Rome or Washington, the Spanish Government to-day having received no dispatches except a telegram from the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Polo y Bernabé, giving the tone of American public opinion and diplomatic rumors.

Inner political circles regard the situation as critical. There has been much confusion and discussion in regard to the initiative of the Papal intervention. It may be said on absolute authority that President McKinley has made no suggestion to Spain through any channel except the United States Minister here. The Spanish Government now admits that the United States Government has never asked for or suggested the mediation of the Pope, and regret is expressed that a misunderstanding should have arisen.

The Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Francisca Nava, Archbishop of Catania, had an audience with the Queen Regent this morning. The object of their conference is not known.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, in an interview says the Spanish Government is expecting the speedy arrival of a note from the Vatican, in which the Pope would indicate the plan he proposes to terminate the present situation. In regard to the possibility of mediation, Señor Gullon said:

"It is recalled that Americans prominently participated in the Pope's Jubilee and presented him with a splendid gift. The Pope was profoundly moved at the great manifestations of respect, and said to them that he eagerly awaited the opportunity to show his recognition. This remark has been regarded by some as indicating an inclination upon the part of the Pope to favor the American side; but this conclusion is easily disproved by the known impartiality the Pope has always displayed in his public acts, and by the intimate friendship he has always exhibited toward Spain. Moreover, the Spanish Government has made his mediation conditional upon the honor and integrity of the territory of Spain being safeguarded. Should the Pope propose an armistice, clearly the insurgents should ask for it. Anyway, whatever may be the plan of mediation, it will comprise the cessation of the war in Cuba."

On being informed of the rise of four points in the price of Spanish fours on the Bourse yesterday, Señor Gullon remarked: "There is no reason for such excessive confidence, any more than there is reason for unreasonable alarm, as the gravity of the situation is unchanged. We must have more light on the situation to see our way clearly."

There is great activity in all the departments here, indicating that important events are imminent. At the United States Legation, Gen. Woodford and his entire staff are busily at work.

The family of the Second Secretary of the United States Legation, J. R. McArthur, started for Paris to-night. Mrs. Woodford held her usual reception this afternoon.

POPE'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

His Action Declared to be Based Solely on the Request of Spain.

ROME, April 5.—The Vatican authorities this evening absolutely refused to furnish any information relative to the dispatch which President McKinley is said to have sent to the Pope on the subject of the latter's mediation with Spain, and in which the President was represented as having outlined his views on the Cuban situation. The clerical organ, the Osservatore Romano, is equally silent.

The Pope's initiative is based solely on the fact that Spain, when she asked for the good offices of the powers, also asked for the Pope's good offices. The interposition of the Pontiff has thus far been confined to efforts to bring about an armistice between Spain and the insurgents.

There has been an active exchange of telegrams this afternoon between the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, at Madrid, and Mgr. Merry del Val, the Pope's Private Chamberlain, with the view of drawing up, with the consent of the Pope, the exact terms of the armistice for Cuba, which will be proposed, it is said, by the Pope immediately after the terms are drawn up, and the hope is expressed at the Vatican that it will be agreed to by the authorities at Washington. In clerical circles it appears to be understood that President McKinley may bring pressure to bear upon the insurgents to induce them to accept an armistice, and it is understood that the Holy See will then exert similar influence through the Episcopacy in Cuba. It is hoped here that the armistice proposal will be definitely drawn up to-morrow or Thursday.

Spain Makes an Apology.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A telegram was received to-day from Minister Woodford expressing the regret of the Spanish Cabinet that the erroneous reports had been published that the Pope had agreed to mediate between Spain and the United States at the suggestion of this country.

Havana Expects Papal Mediation.

HAVANA, April 5.—All the newspapers accept the reported mediation of the Pope as a certainty, believing that the danger of rupture is averted. El Diario de la Marina asserts that if peace is secured the firm and warlike attitude of the Spanish people will have much to do with it. In some quarters it is said that the present unsettled condition of affairs is being used by local speculators to make money in sugar and Spanish securities by starting war or peace rumors according as they desire to bear or bull the market.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO ROME.

Unable to Overcome the Prejudice Against Papal Intervention.

LONDON, April 5.—A special dispatch from Rome, published here this afternoon, says a telegram received at the Vatican from the United States has announced the failure of the Pope's intervention. It says that President McKinley showed himself [illegible] the initiative taken by the Pontiff, but it was impossible for him to overcome the prejudice entertained by a majority of the American people against the Vatican's intervention in political affairs.

A special dispatch from Rome says the message from the United States to the Pope, which is alleged to have been sent by President McKinley, added that he was "opposed to war now as in the past, and would still do all possible to avoid having recourse to such a lamentable expedient," which he considered to be "unworthy of civilized countries, but he could not do so against the sentiment of the Nation, which claimed the independence of Cuba, and a cessation of horrors which have been going on for three years in that unhappy island."

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Regarding the intervention of the Pope between the United States and Spain, it can be reiterated that no such proposal has been made to this Government and that if there is to be Papal mediation it must be between Spain and the insurgents, and that any suasion the Vatican can exert should be directed at Madrid. Archbishop Ireland was in Washington last week and urged the President to adopt as pacificatory an attitude as possible, but did not go beyond this.

About 12:30 o'clock to-day Archbishop Ireland called upon Assistant Secretary Day of the State Department, evidently by appointment. The Archbishop remained with Judge Day about a quarter of an hour and, soon after his departure, the Assistant Secretary started for the White House. The Archbishop declined to discuss the purpose of his call, saying it was merely to pay his respects, and showed some annoyance when inquiry was made as to the direction of the Papal influence. While the call renewed the talk about Papal mediation, a very general impression prevailed throughout official circles that no mediation by the Pope and no influence in that direction would be entertained by the United States Government.

MADRID PRESS OPINIONS.

Papal Intervention the Only Hope of Preserving Peace.

MADRID, April 5.—The Imparcial (Independent) remarks to-day that "good effects are produced by mediation between countries," adding, "but Governments must not imagine they can shelter themselves from their responsibilities behind the Pope's august name." Continuing, the Imparcial says:

"It is President McKinley's duty to restrain the jingoes, and it is the duty of Señor Sagasta to avoid slacking Spain's preparations. We think neither the American telegrams nor sound opinion justify the optimist views of yesterday. President McKinley's restraining power is doubtful, and the Pope's task of harmonizing American pretensions with Spain's honor and territorial integrity is difficult.

"Following the Cabinet meeting of last night, a telegram was dispatched to Capt. Gen. Blanco ordering him to adhere strictly to the instructions given him respecting the suspension of hostilities, and it is also reported the Cabinet resolved to maintain its entire answer given to the American pretensions, though rumors are afloat of a division in the Cabinet."

The Globo considers that the "manifesto of the Cuban Government to the insurgents, following the one to President McKinley, decides finally the permanence on the island of the Spanish flag," and adds: "If the American warships remove from the vicinity of the island, the last sparks of the insurrection are extinguishable with the foot."

The Globo also says: "The Spanish Government is awaiting the solution of the event committed to the Pope's hands. Yesterday's interviews of the Ambassadors of France and Austria with Señor Gullon, and also the Nuncio's calls on the German Ambassador and others, were in regard to the Pope's task. Diplomats believe that the official communication offering mediation leaves Rome for Madrid to-day."

The Liberal says it "fears the ray of light serves only to show the darkness, and that the guiding thread leading the way out of the labyrinth is snapped." Continuing, the Liberal remarks: "Amid the conflicting versions of the Papal intervention it is impossible to decide the real truth. One thing is certain—the necessity for ending this ambiguous situation which, if prolonged, ruins Spain as well as loses Cuba. The nation will stand no more delay. Whatever it may be, there must be an immediate solution."

The Correo Español (Carlist) says there is "further proof of the Pope's love for Spain in the mediation initiative." Continuing, that paper expresses fear that his Holiness "has embarked upon the hopeless task of trying to arrange peace with America while saving the honor of Spain."

The Epoca (Conservative) prints a laudatory article on the Pope's action, and gently urges the Government to "abandon its reserve by publishing to the world the steps leading to the crisis and the way out of it." The Epoca then points out the difficulties which mediation must encounter, "especially if the President's message reaches Congress to-morrow," and concludes with urging the Government to "consider President McKinley's difficulties."

SPANISH FOURS HAVE A TUMBLE.

Notable Declines in London, Paris, Madrid, and Barcelona.

LONDON, April 5.—On the Stock Exchange to-day American securities opened steady, with an improving tendency. Later, however, prices eased off half a point. Spanish fours opened nominal at 50⅝, then fluctuated, and later declined to 49¼. They closed at 49¼, a net loss of 1¼ from yesterday's closing.

PARIS, April 5.—Spanish fours opened on the Bourse this morning at 51½, against 52 15-16, the closing price of yesterday. They closed at 50 15-16, a net loss of 2 points from yesterday's closing.

MADRID, April 5.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 69.90.

BARCELONA, April 5.—Spanish fours are quoted here at 70.25, against 70.40 yesterday.

Spaniards Cheered by Frenchmen.

MADRID, April 5.—Two companies of artillery and two battalions of Chasseurs sailed for the Canaries to-day. The crew of the French training ship Iphigenie cheered the departing troops, who, with the crowds on the quays, warmly reciprocated, making a Franco-Spanish demonstration.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which was central on the North Carolina coast yesterday has moved rapidly to the northeastward, and is now central off Cape Cod. The weather still remains cloudy along the entire Atlantic Coast, but will probably clear this morning. The central valleys, the lake regions, and the western slope and plateau are covered by an extensive area of high pressure, and clear weather prevails generally throughout these districts. Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic States and snow in the North Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. The temperature has fallen in the Central and Lower Mississippi Valley and the districts to the eastward to the Atlantic Coast. It is warmer in the lake regions. Generally fair weather is indicated for Wednesday in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains. Lower temperature will prevail in the South Atlantic States and higher temperature in the Rocky Mountain districts. There will be but little change in the central valleys, the lake regions, and the North Atlantic States. The Mississippi shows a stage at Cairo of 49.7 feet, and has been nearly stationary for the past twenty-four hours. Southward a rise continues, the stage at Memphis being 35.8 feet and at Helena 48.9 feet.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	45	30	34
6 A. M.	47	26	31
9 A. M.	51	26	31
12 M.	50	25	33
4 P. M.	54	27	34
6 P. M.	55	29	32
9 P. M.	51	28	31
12 P. M.	52	28	31

A hundred charming places on Long Island [illegible]

FIRST WAR ORDERS

The Flying Squadron to Move Against the Spanish Flotilla and Fleet.

WILL CAPTURE AND HOLD THE CANARIES.

Capt. Sampson's Fleet Will Co-operate, Placing the Spaniards Between Two Fires.

Blow to be Struck Within Forty-eight Hours—The Coast of Spain Will Then Be Invested and Cuba Invaded.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The flying squadron, under command of Commodore Schley, will move on the Canaries within twenty-four or forty-eight hours. This is the programme of the Navy Department. It is both a reply to the dispatch of the torpedo flotilla and fleet of cruisers toward our shores and preliminary to a decisive blow at the sea power of Spain.

This is the first positive war order issued.

Yesterday, Commodore Schley, on the flagship Brooklyn, dropped down the Roads to a point opposite Fort Monroe, in obedience to dispatches from the department, and there awaited the receipt of emergency orders. These were sent to-day, and the commander of the flying squadron now knows that he is to make the first move and will be expected to strike the first blow of the war with Spain. He has announced that he is ready to move at a moment's notice.

It is probable that the squadron will sail within twenty-four or forty-eight hours directly for the Canary Islands, crossing and blocking in its course the path of the torpedo flotilla and of the Spanish cruiser fleet.

The plan of operation, so far as now determined, is as follows: The flying squadron will not await the actual declaration of war, nor the recognition by Congress that a state of war has existed since the blowing up of the Maine, nor even the adoption by the two houses of a resolution authorizing the forcible intervention of this country in the affairs of Cuba.

The department and the Cabinet recognize that war is now a question of hours. It may come by to-morrow afternoon; it may be deferred until the next morning; it may even be deferred until Friday; but no one in the Navy Department expects that it will be or can be postponed beyond that.

The department and the Administration are now so confident that it must come within that time that they are preparing to strike the first blow and to make it decisive.

To Capture or to Destroy.

The flying squadron will, therefore, move from Hampton Roads, and if the torpedo flotilla shall have left Porto Grande, in the Cape Verde Islands, it will sail straight for the path the flotilla will take on its journey to Puerto Rico. If it meets the flotilla, the squadron will capture or destroy it. If it meets the cruiser fleet, the squadron will also fight it. It will, whether it meets either of these fleets, proceed to its destination, the Canary Islands. These islands will be made the base of operations of this country against Spain, and they will be captured at once and supplied with coal and munitions for the fleets of the United States.

If the torpedo flotilla should escape the squadron, Commodore Schley has orders to proceed to the Canaries without loss of time in searching the Atlantic for these fugitive boats, and to seize the Canaries as soon as possible and hold them for the purpose in view. From this vantage point the flying squadron will be in position to cut off the torpedo flotilla and the cruiser fleet should they not in the meanwhile put back to Spain. With the flying squadron cutting off their retreat and the fleet under Capt. Sampson sweeping the waters of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the entire Antilles, it is thought that the Spanish fleet can be caught between the lines and captured.

Co-operation by Capt. Sampson.

A part of the plan consists in the co-operation at once of the fleet under Capt. Sampson with the Flying Squadron, and as soon as the latter starts for the Canaries, Capt. Sampson will sail for Havana, seal up that harbor with a few vessels, and pass on to meet the two Spanish squadrons. It is feared that this part of the programme may miscarry, as it is thought that the Spaniards will put back to their own coasts as soon as they learn of the sailing of the Flying Squadron.

Unless the torpedo flotilla starts back from the Cape Verde Islands at once, its retreat may be cut off; and it is thought that it will not risk moving an inch nearer the American coast with the formidable squadron on the lookout.

Use of the Canaries.

After the seizure of the Canaries the islands will be used as a base of naval operations for two purposes. One of these will be the capturing of Spanish merchantmen. The other will be the harrying of the coast of Spain. The Canaries lie in the track of the ocean traffic of Spain, as nearly all of it is carried on between that country and South America or the Antilles. They are near enough also to intercept the traffic between the northern coast of Spain with the Mediterranean coast and with Africa.

The ports of Santa Cruz and Las Palmas, in the Canaries, have grown to considerable importance in regard to Spanish commerce within the last few years. At both there are good coaling stations and fairly good docking and repairing facilities. Las Palmas was the first objective point of the torpedo flotilla on its voyage to Puerto Rico, as it was also the first stopping point in the itinerary of the cruiser fleet. The capture of these ports would, therefore, be a severe blow to Spain, as it would cut short her coal supply and destroy one of her chief bases of operations. It would also block her ingress and egress to the Mediterranean. From the Canaries also the fleets of the United States could move easily upon operations against the coast of Spain.

A Systematic Attack.

It is the purpose of the Navy Department to cut short the war by a systematic attack upon the entire coast of that country from the Bay of Biscay to the frontier line of France in the Mediterranean, and of the African possessions of the Crown. It is thought that coast defenses are not sufficiently strong to hold first-class vessels in check, and Santander, Corunna, Cadiz, and Barcelona would be among the first objects of attack, the remainder of the coast cities being even less adequately defended.

An effective blockade of the entire Spanish coast, it is thought, is quite practicable, as swift cruisers along her coast line would prevent any vessels from putting to sea from her ports.

Then to Land Troops in Cuba.

After these movements to clear the seas of the Spanish vessels, and give a free field of operations for the American ships, Capt. Sampson will be expected to assist in the landing of several thousand men on the Island of Cuba to aid the revolutionists. This part of the plan, however, is dependent upon the action of Congress. If forcible intervention alone is decided on, it is not thought by military experts that it will be necessary to send a large army to Cuba, especially after the Spanish fleets have been swept from the sea. A small division, or a few regiments, would be sufficient for the purpose, it is thought, or even a naval demonstration at Havana, Matanzas, Sagua La Grande, and Santiago de Cuba.

On the Cuban Coast Towns.

As the Spaniards hold only the coast cities, it is expected that a show of strength before those places would quickly decide the fate of the Republic of Cuba.

If it shall be deemed necessary to invade the island with a large force, this will be conveyed there by Sampson's fleet as soon as the path is cleared of the two Spanish squadrons of torpedo boats and cruisers. It may be done before any decisive naval movements by holding the Florida straits against any possible advance of the hostile fleets, while the transports land the army of occupation at some point near and to the west of Havana.

Interest now centres, however, upon the movements of Commodore Schley's flying squadron, which is ready to sail at a sign. Its movements are laid down in definite orders, and it is probable that the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours will see it sail out of the Roads on its mission against the fleet and coasts of Spain.

AMERICAN EXODUS FROM CUBA.

Gen. Lee Wants the Message Delayed Until They Can Get Out—The Consuls All Called Home.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The position of the Consuls of the United States in Cuba has become so critical and perilous by reason of the strained relations between this country and Spain that the State Department has advised all of them to leave the island immediately. Yesterday the department telegraphed advices as to this inflamed feeling of the Spaniards against our citizens and flag, and warned the Consuls that they should be ready to leave at a moment's notice. This has now been followed by advice to leave at once.

So dangerous has the situation of American citizens become that Consul General Lee has asked that the President's message to Congress be delayed four or five days in order to give him time to get all American citizens out of the island, but this is not thought to be necessary, as several days, it is said, must elapse after the transmission of the message before hostilities can begin, and the Consuls and other citizens of this country will have abundance of time to get away.

A great number of citizens have already left Havana. Dozens are leaving daily. The Mangrove and the Bache have been ordered there for the purpose of bringing away all others who may wish to leave, and it is understood that Consul General Lee has been authorized to hire any ships in the harbor that he can get to assist in the work of transporting Americans to a place of safety.

It is thought that over 1,000 Americans will be eager to leave Havana to-morrow. To care for this crowd there are the Fern, the Bache, and the Mangrove, all Government vessels, and the steamers Olivette and Mascotte. Whether any armed vessel from the Key West squadron will be at hand to-morrow when the exodus begins could not be learned, but it was said at the White House that "all Americans would be well cared for."

The Department of State is especially concerned about the safety of Gen. Lee. He is hated by the Autonomists and Spaniards, and it is thought that his life will be in danger the moment war is declared or seems unavoidable. Every precaution will be taken, therefore, to afford him the protection of an American ship as soon as possible.

A serious difficulty is experienced, however, in his case. He is not a mere Consular representative, but occupies a semi-diplomatic position in Havana, and treats with Blanco, the Autonomists, and the revolutionists. It would hardly be possible, therefore, to withdraw him from Havana until war is actually declared, or until it is decided upon, as his withdrawal would be construed as part of the declaration or commencement of war. Gen. Lee will probably be retained in Cuba as long as Gen. Woodford is retained at Madrid, as to withdraw either would be a severance of diplomatic relations, and a hostile act.

It is not so, however, with most of the other Consuls, and they have been advised to clear out of the country as soon as possible. It is quite probable that to-day there is a general movement of these Consuls toward Havana or the nearest ports where an American ship can be reached, and that by Thursday there will not be any United States Consuls in the island.

Spain Like Turkey or China.

This condition of things is possible, according to a high legal authority in the War Department, only in a country like Spain, or Turkey, or China. If we were going to war with France or England, the safety of the Consuls in those countries would not give this Government any concern. The Consuls could come home or remain at their posts, ceasing, of course, their Consular relations with this country. They would be perfectly safe.

But in Cuba and Spain, where the hatred of the populace it is believed would not be curbed by the Government, even if it were powerful enough to do so, the Consular representatives of this country would not be safe for an hour. This is a terrible commentary upon the civilization of Spain, but this legal authority considers it perfectly just and sustained by a multitude of facts in the recent history of that country. The Consuls have, therefore, been advised that their safety demands their instant retirement from the island and the dominions of Spain.

The step is considered an extraordinary one on the part of the State Department. It is not in accordance with custom in such matters. It is usual for the home Government to advise its Consular representatives that a state of war is imminent or existent, and leave them to rest securely under the protection of the country to whose charge the home country transfers them. For instance, in the Franco-German war, the German citizens in France were intrusted to the protection of the American Consuls, and many of them remained in France during the entire war, and were not molested.

No one would think of doing such a thing in the present instance. To intrust our citizens to England even in this crisis, said this authority, would be considered the height of folly, as no flag would make them secure in the presence of the enraged and uncontrollable Spaniards.

The withdrawal of the Consular representatives, he said, does not mean or indicate war. It merely means, generally, that one country does not care to continue trade relations with another. It is usually considered an unfriendly act, but not necessarily a hostile one. We could withdraw our Consuls from England, he said, without any danger of a rupture with that country. But such is not the case in Cuba. Here this course is a distinct act of hostility. This is because the Consuls there, at least Gen. Lee and a few others at the larger cities, occupy semi-diplomatic relations with the two Governments on the island.

To withdraw them is recognized by the State Department itself as almost an act of war—as just short of actual hostilities.

The course of the department is generally considered as a practical recognition of the near approach of war. And in some quarters it is deemed to be an actually hostile act. The withdrawal of Gen. Woodford is momentarily expected to follow this action in regard to the notification to the Consuls in Cuba.

DAWN OF A FREE CUBA

Opportunity to be Afforded Congress To-day to Carry Out the Will of the People.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READY FOR PRESENTATION.

Will Recommend Intervention but Not Recognition of the Republic.

Congressmen Express Dissatisfaction with the Plan Outlined, but May Accept It.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President McKinley's message to Congress on Cuba will go to the Capitol to-morrow at noon. A throng out of all proportion to the capacity of the galleries of the House and the Senate will endeavor to hear it. The desire to be present and to hear the words as they first become public has brought a host of visitors to the city.

Intimations dropped by members of the Cabinet have led to the expectation that the message will be startling. It is believed that it will point to intervention to stop the war by Spain against the insurgents, in the interest of peace and of good government.

The members of the Cabinet are not so outspoken to-night as they were when the President had not so nearly completed his work. A few members of the Senate have heard suggestions about the scope of the message, but no one appears to have read it except the Cabinet members.

Immediate Hostilities Expected.

The startling part of the message, to all who have heard what it is to recommend, is the pretty well supported report that it will lead to war, which will be opened by a naval demonstration against Havana and a movement to capture the Spanish torpedo fleet and take possession of the Canary Islands. It will be in effect a declaration of war against the power that has been found incompetent to rule the Island of Cuba.

To recognize Cuba first, the Administration is understood to argue, would be to establish a Government that would be entitled, once it is recognized, to be consulted by the United States before this Government would be justified in invading it. As the controversy that leads to intervention and invasion is with Spain, the Administration does not propose to ask the assent of Cuba to the policy contemplating coercion to obtain the object in view.

Much Dissatisfaction Expressed.

A great deal of dissatisfaction is found among both Republicans and Democrats in consequence of the report that independence is not to be recommended as a part of the plan of the Administration. Some of this dissatisfaction may be attributed to ignorance of the plan to be revealed by the President. So well has the plan been concealed that only a very few members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have gained authoritative information about it.

The fact that Chairman Davis of the Senate Committee and Representative Adams, Acting Chairman of the House Committee, are satisfied suffices to restrain such condemnation as would be uttered by men who have confidence in these two leaders. Other Senators and Representatives flatly object to the expected message as startling only in that it proposes what looks like conquest, where the most that was looked for was recognition of the existence of a republic and the offer of kindly assistance to make its Government a reality.

Annexation Likely to Follow.

The commonest opinion heard here is that the message will be considered startling because if it leads to intervention without recognition it will be only preliminary to the annexation of Cuba, not from first intention, but in the nature of things as the only way of giving Cuba a government better than that which Spain has furnished or that which the large body of Spanish citizens in Cuba would permit the natives to erect if they were offered the opportunity to try, but were not protected by a nation powerful enough to insist upon Cuban respect for the laws of nations disregarded by Spain.

Not until the message has been made known more fully than it has been by the conflicting reports that have preceded its publication will it be safe to say what will be done with it.

Attorney General's Idea.

Attorney General Griggs, who is credited with having found the way for the President to get out of the situation without recognizing Cuban independence, was allowed to develop the argument for the President in favor of the course which it is said the President will point out as feasible if he does not recommend it. Mr. Griggs has not convinced his friend and townsman, Vice President Hobart, of the soundness and adequacy of the plan proposed. In common with many Senators, the Vice President is willing to wait and see how the plan strikes Congress.

Not until it is known whether or not the President makes a recommendation will the great majority in Congress that waits the opportunity to vote for independence with intervention be satisfied. After all the talk of the day over the more or less confusing reports, it is not difficult to obtain declarations from members of the two committees to which it will be referred that Congress will disregard the President's views if they do not go far enough. The Democrats almost to a man declare that they will have nothing less than such a declaration as will recognize the Cuban Republic.

Senator Proctor Quoted.

If Senator Proctor is right, they say, in asserting that the Cubans are fit for self-government, it will not be necessary for the United States to invade the Republic. These opponents of the policy attributed to the President do not regard as valid the argument that such an invasion would be a violation of the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine.

In the military branches of the service the message is expected to open the way for action by both the army and the navy. Among some of the members of the House the report that the Navy Department would dispatch the Flying Squadron under Commodore Schley to the Canary Islands is considered to be but a rumor, set afloat to attract the attention of Spain and possibly to divert from the West Indies the fleets now reported to be under way for Puerto Rico and Havana.

The Navy Ready to Move.

"If it is a movement in good faith," said a naval officer to-night, "it is war before war is declared." But the same officer said that if the navy could have been authorized a week ago to begin playing the game of war that they have practiced on paper for years many advantages might have been secured by movements that may now be too late to be tried as experiments.

The positive feeling in the Navy Department about the character of the message is one of the most comforting indications to the men who are disposed to be dissatisfied that they can find to-night. Officers of the navy are assuming that the message will contain language sufficient to justify Spain in assuming that war must be declared in consequence. The orders to Key West are spoken of by well-informed officers as contemplating an immediate descent upon Havana with all the force at the disposal of Capt. Sampson. The fleet is in readiness. The officers and men are impatient to act. The department is confident that the men and the ships will render a good account of themselves if they are permitted to strike while the men are in their present humor.

NO CUBAN INDEPENDENCE YET.

Reasons for the President's Policy of Simple Intervention for the Present.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Until the President's message shall be in the hands of the Senate and the House of Representatives it will be subject to change, but it is the opinion of a prominent Senator and friend of the President that it will not undergo any material change between to-night and to-morrow at noon. The desire to communicate its purpose has been great among those who have knowledge of the conclusions reached by the President. But they have been urged, with many injunctions, to refrain from talking, for prudential reasons, suggesting that the faint hope of a peaceful settlement lives in the breast of the President even on the verge of war.

The Senator referred to explained to-night why, as he understands the matter, the President is disinclined to recognize the independence of the Cuban Republic.

According to this Senator, the position of the Administration is that there has been sufficient provocation by Spain to justify intervention by the United States. It is set forth that the provocation is not new. It has extended over a long period, antedating even the revolution lasting from 1868 to 1878. Blood has been shed, while Spain has oppressed the people of its colony, who were intimately related in a commercial way with the people of the United States, who have borne a share in the resulting misgovernment, business paralysis, and commercial loss.

Spain's course, the President and his advisers hold, has been maintained in spite of the objections of Cuba and the United States. Excessive burdens of taxation, ignorance perpetuated and made almost impossible to overcome, and expensive government, conducted by corrupt and heartless Spanish officials, have reduced Cuba to beggary and have tended to destroy all hope of greater opportunity for the individual and eventual independence for the people. Spain's promises, even those wrung from her in 1878 by the treaty which brought the last rebellion to a close, have been proved to be as hollow and insincere as the diplomacy which Minister De Lome represented and aptly illustrated.

No jingo in either house of Congress is a more ardent Cuban sympathizer, it is said by a member of the Cabinet, than is President McKinley; and while Congress has been urging for months the recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents and the existence of a republic in Cuba, the President has been seeking for facts that would justify him in recognizing a Government. He has found some more convincing than were discovered by President Grant when he refused, much against his personal wishes, to give the recognition that was then demanded by the sympathizers in the United States with the struggling advocates of free Cuba on that distracted island.

The President, it is understood, reached the conclusion, after hearing all sides—the advocates of recognition of belligerency and independence, the believers in the ultimate success of the plan of autonomy lately attempted to be established, and the representatives of Cuba who have described the Government of President Masso—that Cuba has no Government except that of Spain, and that the Government of Spain is intolerable from any point of view. With that conviction, and having a sense of responsibility before the people of the United States about attempting to rid Cuba of a bad Government without being sure that it would not at once, after Spain had been dislodged, be without any Government at all, he has decided that intervention by the United States will impose the obligation in the estimation of all civilized people to see that a stable Government for Cuba was provided before there can be justifiable recognition of that Government.

The President has been reminded by those with whom he has taken counsel that this will not altogether satisfy the men of both leading parties who have committed themselves to independence. These men have been informed that the last diplomatic representation to Spain, made a week ago, insisted upon Cuban independence as an indispensable prerequisite to an agreement on the whole question. But whether the President made so strong a representation as that or one less positive, he has concluded that he cannot demand independence or the recognition of a Government about the existence of which, as a fact in the eye of international law, he has so grave a doubt. He may appear to be inconsistent, but he is more anxious to be right than he is to win a reputation for consistency. His Cabinet officers, almost without exception, have been won over to his view, and they consider it not only consistent, but vigorously strong and sound.

Great advantage is to be gained by the Cubans, the Administration holds, by the determination of the United States to intervene without recognizing the Republic of Cuba. The President and Congress will be free to act together, once Cuba is freed from the presence of Spanish forces, to contribute such aid as may be sought by Cuba for the establishment of a government upon a broad, liberal, and humane basis. Bringing that freedom to the Cubans that they could not expect to achieve unaided for many years, it is believed by the Administration that the insurgents and the autonomists, and, in fact, all persons whose interests will constrain them to remain on the island, will be glad to unite in adopting a form of government that will be as free from reprisals as it will be from oppression.

The necessity of restraining the passions of the victorious insurgents has been admitted by many of the most ardent Cubans and friends of Cuba. To stand by the Cubans until they can stand alone will, it is argued, be to discharge a duty to them and to ourselves. To abandon a partly fledged republic to possible anarchy and its distressing incidents would be to incur odium as deserved as that for which we will expel Spain from the island.

PRESIDENT'S PLAN OPPOSED.

Congressmen Say Intervention and Recognition Must Go Together.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The rumor of the President's intention to recommend armed intervention in Cuba without recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic completely changed the current of talk about the Capitol to-day. It injected a new element into the situation, and one which instantly promised division where there had been comparative unity, the Democrats immediately arraying themselves against the proposition, and the members of the President's own party not being united in its favor. The rumor bore such marks of authenticity that it was accepted generally as true, though the theory was subscribed to by more than one member that the story had been put out by the Administration with a view to sounding the sentiment of Congress on the subject.

The proposition was so much of a surprise to most of the Senators and Representatives that they were indisposed to discuss it. Many of them frankly admitted that they did not understand the real meaning of the proposal. In many quarters, the plan of intervention without independence was characterized as an annexation scheme, and it was on this idea apparently that the Democrats rose up in arms against it. A member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, a Republican and an ardent advocate of a vigorous policy in the present contingency, speaking of the President's alleged policy, said:

"There seems to be a general misapprehension of the meaning of intervention without independence. There is no opposition to the freedom of the Cubans. We all agree that they should be free, and we are working to that end. But the President, as I take it, holds that there is no de facto Cuban Government, and therefore no Cuban Republic to recognize. For this country to drive the Spaniards off the island without first having recognized the independence of the insurgents would be a natural step, it seems to me, in the direction of annexation. If we clear off the present nominal owners of the island without conceding the ownership to those who are now fighting for it, who but ourselves would there be to take it? I am not an annexationist myself, but if you scratch an advocate of intervention without recognition you are pretty certain to find an annexationist."

A Democratic member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, who declined to allow the use of his name, said that the impression produced on the House by the suggestion of intervention without recognition of Cuban independence was decidedly unfavorable. "It looks too much like annexation," he said, "and I do not believe a majority of the members of the House want that, though the Republicans might accept it as a matter of party policy, if the President recommends it.

"As a matter of fact, the real inspiration toward war with Spain in the minds of the Representatives here and of the people is the Maine affair, and the President took that out of our hands by his message on the report of the court of inquiry. We cannot consistently say that we are fighting Spain to punish her for the destruction of the Maine and wind up by gobbling Cuba for ourselves. If we go to war over Cuba without recognizing the insurgent Government, we will sacrifice the moral prestige we have so far held among the nations for our unselfishness and lay ourselves open to the charge of being actuated by a desire for territorial aggrandizement."

Representative Bailey, leader of the Democrats in the House, defined his party's position on the question when he said: "I am unalterably opposed to intervention of any kind in Cuba without the previous recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic."

Half a dozen Senators and Representatives who were asked for their views on the supposed plan of the President averred that at first blush they failed to see the wisdom of the proposition, adding, however, that the scheme might have more in it than they could see so far. There were enough expressions during the day, however, to indicate that if the President expects to have the policy he points out in his message receive the support of both parties in Congress he will have to provide for recognition as well as intervention.

NOT A QUESTION OF SYMPATHY.

Senators Oppose the Recognition of Cuban Independence.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following is given out as a presentation of the views of Senators who think that it is inexpedient at this time to acknowledge the independence of Cuba:

"The recognition of the independence of a new Government is the recognition of a fact, not an expression of sympathy. As Gen. Grant said, the question is one not to be decided by sympathy for or prejudice against either party. When a nation is recognized as having a separate and independent existence the recognizing nation might assume toward the new power all the duties and relations that it bears to any other friendly power on the face of the earth. It admits its right to govern itself and its right to make such alliances and treaties with other nations as it might see fit.

"From the days of President Jackson to the present time every President of the United States who has had occasion to consider the subject has taken this view of the public law governing the recognition of a new power. During the war of the rebellion the Southern Confederacy may be said to have had a completely organized form of government—a President, Congress, States with separate autonomy, civil law administered by courts—yet this Government protested with the utmost vigor against the right of other nations to recognize it as a separate and independent nation, and successfully.

"No one will pretend to say that the status of the Republic of Cuba has ever approached anything like the condition of perfection in the way of government that the Southern Confederacy attained. It has no seaports, no United States Consul or consular agent has ever come in public contact with a single member of this Government. It has not, as a matter of fact, controlled the island of Cuba. It does not possess authority in a single city of any importance. It has no seaport nor a ship; it lacks the possession of almost every element that is necessary to constitute an independent State. It lacks the vital essential of an independent State—that is, independence.

Gen. Jackson and the Case of Texas.

"Gen. Jackson refused to recognize the independence of Texas so long as there was a doubt of reconquest by Mexico, although the Mexican forces had entirely withdrawn from its territory.

"Then there is the argument of expediency. Why is it necessary, in order to intervene in Cuba and bring peace and order and good government to the island, to let the present so-called republic be immediately recognized? If the United States recognizes the independence of the republic it confers upon it all the rights of an independent nation so far as we are concerned, and requires all who have operations in Cuba to subject themselves to the wishes and control of the republic, and of those who control it. It might be that when all the facts were understood and a form of government adopted by the Cuban Republic were inspected, the nature of its laws understood, the extent of its domination ascertained, the Government of the United States would deem it to be proper and just to recognize its stability and independence. On the other hand, it might be possible that the government now alleged to exist under the name of the Republic of Cuba is not such a government as is capable of bringing stability and power to the Island of Cuba, and that there ought to be set up another form of government that would have the consent of the people of Cuba, who would guarantee to the United States the tranquillity and security which we are seeking.

Recognition Might Prove Embarrassing.

"If the United States is to intervene for the pacification of Cuba it should do so free handed; it should not tie itself fast to a form of government which afterward may prove an impediment to those reforms which ought to be effected in the island. The United States ought to be free to insist upon such a government as will be of practical advantage to the United States, not by way of annexation, but in those matters of commercial advantage which, from the location of the island and the relations of this country to it, we ought to expect. If we recognize the independence of this Government now it is free to grant us those privileges or to deny them to us. If it denies them when we think we are entitled to them, we can only get them by the assertion of force, which certainly would be embarrassing. Looking at it from the standpoint of our own interests, and not from the standpoint of the interests of those who are supporting the Cuban Republic, every argument and every consideration favors a course which will leave this Government free to deal with the future of the island as its interest may dictate when the time comes. Of course there will be independence in the island. The retention of the Spanish sovereignty there is not apt to be thought of. All that the people of the United States should consider is that it should go into the subject from the best vantage ground and without being handicapped and embarrassed by recognition, which is premature and may prove embarrassing.

"As a matter of Constitutional law the right of recognition of a foreign Government pertains to the Executive power, who must receive ministers and other foreign agents, who can make treaties and who can nominate representatives of this Government at foreign ports. The Executive has it in his power at any time when the facts justify it and the interests of the United States require it to recognise the independence of the Cuban republic, or any other nation which may set itself up and establish itself securely. To acknowledge now the independence of Cuba would, as a matter of

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fact, alienate from us the sympathy of every European nation.

Not Right in International Law.

"The diplomats of the governments of Europe are well acquainted with the principles of international law, and know as a matter of public law that the facts do not justify at present such recognition. It is not enough to say that we do not care for the opinion of their governments. It is not pleasant to be put in a position where Americans cannot justify public acts of their Government, and yet if this recognition takes place there is not a lawyer in the country who has any knowledge of international law who can defend it. Why do it? What is to be accomplished by it? Whom will it serve? It will not assist in the work of intervention nor in the pacification of the island, nor in the obtaining of any just satisfaction which this Government has a right to demand from Spain. It will not make our task easier, but more difficult. Of course the immediate representatives of the present Cuban Government will be gratified. They ought to be. It ought not to be done on the ground that every people struggling for independence should be recognized and helped, because this is not really the best method of helping the people of Cuba, who have been oppressed and tyrannized.

"As we said above, the recognition of the independence of a State is a matter of fact and not an expression of sympathy. An expression of sympathy ought not to have that form. Our sympathy for the struggling patriots of Cuba will be expressed in active intervention, more in deeds than in words; and the question of the real Government there can be determined when we understand better what we want. We are in the dark now. When we have more light and more knowledge and a better understanding, we can better decide."

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS REPORTED.

Congressman Barrows Writes About a Recent Interview.

BOSTON, April 5.—Congressman Barrows recently had a confidential talk with President McKinley, and repeated it in a letter to a friend here. He writes:

"He wished to avert war. We ought not to have war unless immutable principles of justice demand it. He knew that Spain did not want war. He outlined a plan for representative government in Cuba under Spanish sovereignty, a plan more liberal than that which Canada enjoys, as liberal as any State under the sovereignty of the United States.

"He told me how he had felt the pressure of the atmosphere of this crisis. He is calm, serious, but as genial as ever, and hardly shows any trace of the great strain that is upon him. The war spirit in the East is slight compared with that in the West. This most critical question may be decided by many Congressmen on the grounds of mere political expediency."

OHIO'S ASSEMBLY FOR WAR.

President McKinley Attacked, and a War Appropriation of $1,000,000 Made by the State.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 5.—Representative Swingle's resolution indorsing the Cuban policy of President McKinley was bitterly attacked to-day. Representative Bracken denounced President McKinley as cowardly and his course as uncertain and incompetent.

"He has not even obeyed the will of even his own party," he declared. "Otherwise there would be 100,000 people alive and well to-day instead of being in the stinking trenches of the dead at Havana and Matanzas. The sinking of the Maine has been forgotten. The flag of our National honor has been dragged through the slime of disgrace."

Gen. Wiley, a wounded officer of the late war, made a ringing speech against the adoption of the resolution, and then introduced a joint resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Ohio General Assembly that the destruction of the Maine is just cause for a declaration of war against Spain.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate this afternoon passed the bill appropriating $1,000,000 to place the State on a war footing.

ARMISTICE SCHEME A FAILURE.

The United States Refused to Withdraw Its Fleet from Key West.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The statement was made to-day by a public man in close touch with the Administration that the effort to secure a settlement of the war between Spain and the insurgent Cubans through an armistice had come to a definite conclusion and failure, and that the fault was due to the refusal of the Government of the United States to remove its fleet from Key West. According to this statement Spain made removal a condition precedent to her offering an armistice, with the end in view of granting the independence of Cuba, and when the proposition was brought to the attention of the Administration it was met with refusal, though not until after it had been considered seriously.

The Congressional opponents of a war policy, who had counted upon the acceptance of this condition by the United States, admit that the outlook for peace has grown almost hopeless since this determination was reached.

Engineers Leave Willets Point.

WHITESTONE, L. I., April 5.—Twenty-two enlisted men of Company A, Engineer Corps, left the post at Willett's Point at noon to-day on the steamboat General Meigs. Twelve privates under Sergt. Burke and Corp. Reise were bound for Sandy Hook to reinforce the engineers now there and aid in the completion of the work at that point. Seven privates and one non-commissioned officer were bound for Fort Delaware for work at that point on the defenses of Philadelphia. It is supposed here that they will take up that duty at their new posts. The commissioned officers are already at the forts. It is expected other commissioned officers and other details will leave Willetts Point within a few days. To-night it was said that orders concerning Company C of the Engineer Corps had arrived, but that they would not be made known by Major Knight until morning. Three cavalry companies are said to be en route to this place to man Willetts Point as dismounted cavalrymen and be exercised in handling the great guns by artillerymen from Fort Slocum.

Wheat Advances in Odessa.

LONDON, April 6.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Odessa says that owing to the American war scare the price of wheat is rapidly rising there, the stocks being small.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Resolutions on International Situation to be Considered To-day.

These resolutions will be presented at the April meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow by the Executive Committee:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York will as in the past never fail, when the Republic calls, to stand by the common cause in a spirit of patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice. It will always recognize as its own the interests and the honor of the country.

It heartily sympathises with the efforts of the people of Cuba to secure the blessings of civil liberty and good government. It deplores their sufferings, and stands ready to do its full share in alleviating their distress. It earnestly hopes that abundant and effective aid may be afforded them by peaceful means.

It does not shrink from the troubles, sacrifices, and afflictions which war brings with it, whenever war is imperatively demanded by the safety or the honor of the Republic. But it believes that war, with its incalculable horrors and miseries, when brought on without peremptory necessity, is not only a calamity, but a crime, a crime from which the human conscience must recoil.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York therefore most heartily applauds the pacific policy so wisely, patiently, and ably pursued by President McKinley. It pledges to that policy its firm and active support, and it calls upon the representatives of the people to sustain and aid the President in his patriotic endeavor to secure justice to our suffering neighbors, while at the same time preserving the inestimable boon of peace to our own country.

WAR INSURANCE RISKS QUIET.

Marine Underwriters Stiffen Rates to Delay Sailings.

Marine underwriters yesterday answered most inquiries in regard to rates insuring against the war hazard by quoting stiff chages, 10 per cent. in many cases being asked. Little business was written at this figure, and the companies welcomed the lull, as they termed it. One underwriter said yesterday that they preferred to know the contents of the President's message before assuming many further war liabilities.

Neutral bottoms, sailing immediately, were the most easily placed, but there was a general tendency to so stiffen the rates as to postpone for twenty-four hours the sailing of American bottoms wherever possible. Spanish vessels between the Gulf ports and Europe were written at the rate which has largely prevailed for the last ten days.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE MOTION.

Approves the President's Course in the Spanish Crisis.

The Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange, at its regular monthly meeting yesterday, sent by telegraph to President McKinley a resolution expressing the board's approval of his course in the recent negotiations with Spain and pledging its support in any course he may deem advisable.

Copies of the telegram were also sent to Vice President Hobart and to Speaker Reed.

Brooklyn Women to the President.

"The Declaration of Independence" was discussed at the regular meeting of the Brooklyn Woman's Republican Union League, held in the reception rooms of the Johnson Building yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Kate Bostwick, President of the league, presided, and Mrs. George F. Wales was the principal speaker. At the close of the discussion resolutions praising President McKinley's policy in the present crisis were unanimously adopted and forwarded to the President. The resolutions express the league's grateful recognition of "the dispassionate judgment, the great wisdom, and calm restraint with which the interests of the Nation are being administered by President McKinley."

Harlem Democratic Club to Gen. Lee.

The Harlem Democratic Club yesterday forwarded to Consul General Lee a strong resolution indorsing his conduct in the present trying period in Cuba, and assuring him of the continued loyalty and affection of the club. Gen. Lee is personally acquainted with most of the members, having spoken at the club banquet on April 2, 1890.

Offer of Hudson County Merchants.

The Hudson County Merchants' Protective Association of Jersey City yesterday sent to President McKinley a telegram pledging the association to contribut $500, to be used in equipping soldiers from New Jersey should war be declared. The association also heartily indorsed President McKinley's policy and action.

HOUSE COMMITTEE UNDECIDED.

Republicans Likely to Agree and Follow President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Among the Republicans of the House there seemed a marked conflict of opinion as to whether in the event the President recommends intervention only and not the recognition of the independence of Cuba, they will accede to his view of the question. The same conflict exists among the Republicans in the Foreign Affairs Committee. The leaders are extremely anxious that if possible there be unity of action between the Executive and Congress and those who are now strongly insisting that Cuba has won her independence and should be recognized may be convinced by the President's message that the United States should not go beyond intervention. Some of the radicals who engaged in the movement to force immediate action seemed still inclined to discredit the report that the President will not recommend the recognition of independence.

They say that their interviews with him strongly impressed them with the belief that the purpose of the Administration was the accomplishment of the independence of the republic. Many seem indifferent as to what form the recommendations or argument of the message may take. They consider that intervention and independence are practically equivalent in that both will bring the question between Spain and the United States to an immediate issue. The Democrats have conferred during the day and seem united upon independence, both in the Foreign Affairs Committee and in the House. If the resolutions finally presented to the House are only for intervention, Mr. Bailey will doubtless present a proposition in the nature of a substitute or amendment for the recognition of Cuban independence.

In the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House Mr. Smith of Michigan and Mr. Heatwole of Minnesota (Republicans) are for independence, and Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cousins of Iowa, Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts, and Mr. Henry of Indiana for intervention, if the President makes that recommendation, and Mr. Quigg of New York and Mr. Pearson of North Carolina are in doubt.

The solid Democratic minority will be for independence, with Mr. Newlands (Sil. Rep.) in doubt. In the committee, therefore, if a vote were taken on this showing those in favor of independence would be numerically in the majority, but it is more than likely that the Republicans will decide among themselves upon their action in advance, and abide by the decision of the majority. In this event, of course, the advocates of following the President's lead would control.

Mr. Hopkins, Chairman of the committee appointed by the "reconcentrados," as those Republicans who are pressing for immediate action are now called, will call upon the President to-morrow morning early and ascertain if the message is to be sent in to-morrow. If not what reason exists for further delay, in order that he may be able to report to the conference that meets at 11 o'clock.

Representative Hitt of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is confined to his home by illness, and there is no prospect that he will be able to attend the sessions of the committee of the House this week. This is regarded as unfortunate, but Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, the acting Chairman, has had diplomatic experience as Minister to Brazil during the Harrison Administration, and is regarded as fully capable of handling the resolutions dealing with the Cuban question when they are presented to the House.

Representative Quigg said to-day that Spain would be held responsible for the destruction of the Maine. He is in favor of reporting a resolution instructing the President to drive Spain from the Western Hemisphere. "I think there should be concerted action between the Executive and the two Houses of Congress," said he. "The President should call both committees to the White House and read the message to them. The message should hold Spain strictly accountable, and the answer of Congress should be a resolution directing him to drive Spain from the Western Hemisphere. That resolution should be reported to both houses to-morrow immediately after the message goes in, and passed without debate."

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THE AUXILIARY FLEET

Purchase of Four Steamers of the Morgan Line Concluded by the Government.

OTHER VESSELS RECOMMENDED

Their Crews May Be Retained and Enlisted Under the One-Year Clause — The American Liner St. Louis.

The steamships El Rio, El Sol, El Sud, and El Norte of the Morgan Line were yesterday afternoon purchased by the Government for use as auxiliary cruisers in the navy.

El Sol was loaded and had steam up ready to sail on her regular trip to New Orleans at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when orders were received to detain her, and work was immediately begun transferring her cargo to the steamer Excelsior of the same line. The work was carried on all night, and the Excelsior will leave port this morning. The steamer El Norte arrived yesterday from New Orleans, and as soon as her cargo has been discharged the two vessels will be given in charge of the Navy Department. El Sud is now en route for this port, due to arrive to-morrow. El Rio is in New Orleans, but will be here or at Norfolk in a few days.

Precisely what disposition will be made of the vessels in order to fit them for auxiliary cruisers is not known, but at least two of them will, it is said, be taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The prices paid for them could not be ascertained, the Morgan Line officials refusing to give any information further than that the vessels had been acquired by the Government.

The Dominion Line Vessels.

Of the three Old Dominion Line vessels selected for purchase, the Jamestown left at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Norfolk. She will arrive there to-day, and may be purchased and taken direct to the Navy Yard. The Princess Anne arrived here yesterday afternoon, and the Yorktown is lying at the foot of Ninth Street. General Manager Williams of the line said yesterday afternoon that the vessels had not yet been sold, and he could not say positively whether they would be purchased.

The Kansas City, the crack vessel of the Savannah Line, which has also been recommended as an auxiliary cruiser, left for Savannah at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Negotiations had not been completed for her purchase, but as her run is a short one she can be called for at any time.

Although the Naval Board on Monday recommended the immediate purchase of the Red "D" Line steamships Caracas and Venezuela it was said yesterday at the offices of the board that negotiations for acquiring them were not decisive, and two other vessels may yet be substituted for them. Both are crack vessels of their class and are understood to fulfill every requirement as to construction and general interior fittings, but the question of their purchase is for some unascertainable reason in abeyance. The Caracas sailed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Central and South American ports. As the cruise will consume some time her departure is taken as an indication that she at least will not be included in the fleet of ten vessels wanted for immediate delivery.

The Naval Board yesterday made a further inspection of the Maine Steamship Company's steamship John Englis, and it is thought probable that she will be purchased in place of the Caracas. The John Englis is but little more than a year old, having been built in December, 1896, and is considered one of the finest vessels in the coasting trade. She is of steel throughout, 290 feet long, 46 feet in beam, and 21 feet in depth, with a tonnage of 3,095. She is fitted with three-cylinder, triple-expansion engines and double bottoms.

It is not definitely known what vessel, if any, will be substituted for the Venezuela. There are no better vessels than the Venezuela of the same tonnage available, but the Navy Department may insist on securing a somewhat larger craft.

The Illinois Recommended.

It was understood yesterday that the Naval Board had recommended the steamship Illinois of the International Navigation Company. The latter is an old vessel, but is still stanch and serviceable. She is of iron, 340 feet long, 43 feet in beam, and 32 feet deep, with a tonnage of 3,163. Her engines are of the three-cylinder, triple-expansion pattern.

Unusual activity was displayed yesterday by the members of the board. Negotiations were again resumed with the Morgan Line for the purchase of the steamer Chalmette for use as a repair vessel, and she was further inspected. The board was desirous of inspecting the Miami of the Lone Star Line, but found that she was not in port. She has been inspected more than once, but her further consideration is due, it is said, to the determination of the Government to secure her for use as a distiller ship.

It was said that in case of the purchase of the vessels now finally recommended the crews will probably be enlisted under the one-year clause, and retained on the several vessels. The Captains will, in all probability, be kept as executive officers, with a naval officer in command. The crew of each vessel named in the new fighting fleet will be increased about 20 per cent.

The Naval Auxiliary Board, which remained in session until after 6 o'clock yesterday evening, was in frequent consultation throughout the day with officers of the American Line, and despite the assurances of the latter that the St. Louis will leave on schedule time to-day, there was a persistent rumor afloat that negotiations were in progress for the immediate purchase by the Government of the St. Louis and St. Paul, and that at the last minute the St. Louis may be detained to-day. The price offered for the two vessels, it is said, is $4,000,000.

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS CLOSED.

Haiti to Preserve Neutrality at the Coaling Station in the Event of War.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Administration is receiving notice that it cannot expect to avail itself of the coal supply at stations in neutral territory in the event of war. It was informed this morning by the Haitian Minister that in this event the coaling station at Mole St. Nicholas would be closed to the ships of this country. This, it is said, is one of a number of similar notices from foreign Governments whose coalings stations have been used by our ships in the West Indies, the Lesser Antilles, and along the coasts of South and Central America.

The Mole St. Nicholas is on the western end of the Island of Haiti, and in the Windward Passage, between that island and Cuba. It has long been desired by this Government as a coaling station and as a naval base. Negotiations have been conducted at various times for its purchase, but they have always met the fate of every other effort on the part of the Government to buy important strategic points for just such times of peril as the present. To make the mole available in time of war it would have to be protected by an adequate force of ships in order to be kept open for use by our own vessels, but in a war with Spain there is no other point, in the opinion of a number of naval authorities, that would be so desirable as a base for supplies and naval movements.

From the latest reports received by the Navy Department there cannot be a very large supply of coal at the mole, as generally there is only a very limited supply on hand at that point, and frequently this is allowed to dwindle to nothing. It is probable, therefore, that the United States will not lose much of an advantage by being denied the privilege, which international law would of itself deny to our war vessels, of coaling at the Mole St. Nicholas.

If the mole were open to both nations alike it would soon be available to our ships only, as the Spanish fleets in Cuban waters are not strong enough to hold the entrance to the bay. But the Navy Department has long since discounted the closing of neutral stations. This was a natural consequence of war, and it has prepared for the emergency. The vessels of the United States would be in far better condition than those of Spain, as they would have within easy steaming distance an inexhaustible supply of coal, while Spain's supply is limited, even in her own territory, and this territory would be very remote from the probable field of the operation of her fleets.

THE DIOGENES AND SOMERS.

They May Not Be Able to Leave England Before Friday—Now to Load Ammunition.

LONDON, April 5.—Lieut. John J. Knapp took command of the new American cruiser Diogenes to-day, transferring the command of the new American torpedo boat Somers to Acting Ensign C. W. Hazelton. The Diogenes will proceed to Weymouth to-morrow, and the two vessels will sail for New York together.

It is feared they will be unable to start before Friday, as the Diogenes must take on a cargo of ammunition at Weymouth. The German crew that brought the Somers from the Schiheu yards will be replaced by an American crew.

Lieut. Commander Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché here, has been working day and night for six weeks, and is almost broken down. He will be obliged to leave London immediately to recuperate.

MUNITIONS SAFELY SHIPPED.

Schwartzkopp Torpedoes from Germany—The Somers at Weymouth.

BERLIN, April 5.—All of the purchases made by Lieut. Commander A. P. Niblack, the United States Naval Attaché here, in Germany and Austria have been safely shipped. The war materials consist mainly of Schwartkoop torpedoes, which are to be fired from vessels. They have proved to be the most efficient in the Germany Navy.

Commander Niblack has received many offers of vessels and materials, including North German Lloyd steamers. But the ships offered will not be finished for months, so the negotiations were dropped.

The torpedo boat Somers, purchased in Germany, was experimentally fitted with a quadruple expansion engine, as likely to save the most coal. It has been successfully tested. Spain has not purchased any vessels in Germany.

WEYMOUTH, England, April 5.—The United States torpedo boat Somers arrived here yesterday, and, it is said, will coal and start immediately for New York.

TO COMMAND THE NAVAL FORCE

Rear Admiral Walker May Be Appointed—Work on the Auxiliary Fleet Nearing Completion.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Long had to-day a conference with Rear Admiral Walker and Capt. Barker of the Naval Strategic and Army and Navy Boards. This conference again started the rumor that Admiral Walker was to be appointed to command all the naval forces of the United States in the Atlantic. It is entirely within the prerogative of the President to assign him to this duty, and it is believed by a number of officers that this will be done in the next few days. If so, Admiral Walker would have his headquarters in this city, very probably, and issue orders from here to the various fleets and squadrons. Washington would then become the general headquarters of the war, and the centre of activity.

The Construction Bureau is busier than ever in rushing the work of refitting ships recently bought, and in hurrying up the builders who are behind with their contracts. As a result of such stimulus, several boats that would probably have been lingering in dock and ship yards for weeks to come, are announced as almost ready, while a number have been turned over to the navy for service. The transformation of the yachts recently bought into torpedo boats has gone on so rapidly that nearly all of them are now on their way to join the squadron at Hampton Roads and Key West. Officers who were a few days ago assigned "with" these craft—this is, to go to the place where they were being repaired and watch them grow up and be ready to take charge of them—have to-day been ordered "to" them; that is, in command of them.

The Princeton, which has been on the ways so long that people have for some time regarded her as one of the veterans of the navy, is announced as practically ready, and she will be added to the active fleet this week. She will be a valuable addition to the effective fighting force of the navy. It is probable that she will go to Key West, as it now seems probable that the flying squodran will not be in its present station more than forty-eight hours, if so long.

The revenue cutters are nearly all now included in the regular navy, having been turned into torpedo boat destroyers and gunboats. Most of them are at Hampton Roads with the flying squadron, and are reported to be in excellent condition and trim for sharp fighting. Two of the cutters are in the lakes, and the department is desirous of moving them through the Welland Canal before it is closed by operation of international law, upon the outbreak of hostilities. The canal is not open now, because of some alterations that are working in the locks, but the Navy Department is informed that the cutters can be brought through it at any time. It is probable, therefore, that they will be transferred from the lakes to the Atlantic Coast within the next few days.

The four Morgan Line vessels, El Norte, El Sud, El Rio, and El Sol, purchased by the Government to-day, have been ordered to the nearest yards for complete refitting and armament.

"The first thing that will be done," said a navy official, "will be to change the Spanish names. The names are pretty enough, and two of them, El Norte and El Sud, the North and the South, are very suggestive and appropriate at this time, but they are in the wrong language. They must be given good, honest American names."

It is the purpose of the department to have the vessels fitted out at once as auxiliary cruisers, each one carrying as heavy and as large an armament as possible. They will be supplied with adequate batteries of rapid-fire guns, and as they are fleet ships it is expected that they will make effective cruisers for the destruction of commerce, for the harrying of the coast of Spain and of her dominions, and for actual service in battle.

The ram Katahdin has been ordered to sail from League Island, but her destination is kept secret. Her commander, Capt. G. F. Wilde, came to the city to-day to consult with the Navy Department about her movements, but nothing more than her sea orders could be learned. It is probable that she will go to Key West for the work contemplated in Havana Harbor, or to New York for the better defense of that place.

FEW REPORTERS FOR WARSHIPS.

Secretary Long Obliged to Restrict the Number to Three.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Navy Department has received innumerable requests from newspapers throughout the country asking permission to send representatives aboard the ships of the flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, and the North Atlantic squadron, under Capt. Sampson.

Secretary Long, with his usual courtesy, was disposed at first to accede to many of the requests, but has finally determined that this will be impossible. This determination was reached as a result of a communication from Commodore Schley in answer to a letter from the Navy Department, which represented that there were not adequate accommodations aboard for any great number of men, in addition to the officers of the ship. Consequently the Secretary has found it necessary to restrict the privilege of accompanying these squadrons to three persons, one of whom will be a representative of The Associated Press.

Fleet at Key West Ready for War.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 5.—The fleet here is ready to move, and all hands were ordered aboard to-night. The vessels have been stripped of every unnecessary article, and are ready for instant action. Capt. Sampson was ashore for a short time this afternoon to keep in touch with the news from Washington. Several families left for the North on the Miami boat.

The Gresham Leaves Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 5.—The United States revenue cutter Gresham left Milwaukee for Cleveland en route to the Atlantic coast this afternoon. A great demonstration attended her departure.

Withdrawn from Southern Trade.

At the offices of the Lone Star Steamship Company it was said yesterday that owing to the unsettled condition of affairs between this country and Spain it had been definitely determined to withdraw the steamships Miami, Menemsha, Matteawan, and Merrimac from the Southern trade. It was denied that the recent freight war with the Mallory Line had anything to do with this decision. The Miami is now on her way to Galveston, the Menemsha is on her way to New York, the Matteawan is bound for this city from Boston, and the Merrimac is in Baltimore. C. W. Hagan is President of the company.

A general denial was made yesterday by coastwise shipping men to the statement published that coastwise steamers had refused to take freight because of excessive underwriters' charges.

THE SPREAD OF IMPROVEMENT.

The thirteenth annual report of the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission for the year 1897 has a table showing the extent to which gas stoves are used in the State of Massachusetts. The total reported in use on Jan. 30, 1897, was 33,3[illegible], well scattered over the whole State. The figures ranged from 2 in the town of Amherst, up to more than 50,000 in Boston, with the Cities of Worcester, Springfield, Fall River, &c., coming in between with their 3,000 or so apiece. It is an instructive showing, and indicates how steadily an improvement spreads after being once introduced. Massachusetts is an old State, but in no part of the country are people more wide awake and thrifty. It is certain that they would not be taking up the use of gas for fuel, as this report shows they are, unless they found it both convenient and economical.

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Brooklyn Armory for Naval Reserve.

The Second Battalion of the naval reserve yesterday took temporary possession of the old armory at Hanson Place and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. The School Board of Brooklyn holds the property, having originally intended to use it as a school building, but permission to use it was granted to the reserve at yesterday's meeting of the board.

COTTON SHIPPED BY EASTERN PORTS.

Fear in Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana to Send It from the South.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 5.—The likelihood of a war with Spain has caused exporters of cotton from the cotton belt of Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana, to ship the product from Eastern ports instead of by way of New Orleans, as has been done for many years past.

A cargo of cotton represents a great amount of money, and the exporters are averse to risking fortunes by shipping by way of ports which are liable to be the scenes of hostilities at any time. Some cotton is still being shipped by way of the Gulf ports, but all on the ships of the British lines. The remainder is being shipped through St. Louis to Eastern ports.

POPE'S EFFORT TOO LATE.

London Times Says at One Time He Might Have Averted War.

LONDON, April 6.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the Hispano-American situation, says:

"Had the Pope's intervention been solicited long ago and the Spanish Cabinet been all along in a pacific and yielding mood, it now appears that an arrangement might have been concluded, and there is abundant evidence that President McKinley would have been willing to build a golden bridge for the retreat of Spain from her extreme and impracticable pretension.

"But the controversy has gone far beyond this point. It is doubtful whether either President McKinley or Señor Sagasta, or the Cabinet of either, any longer possesses a free hand. The efforts of the war party in the United States, malignant and despicable as their tactics have been in many respects, have been apparently too successful, while in Spain the omens are hardly more favorable. According to our Madrid correspondent, the country appears quite willing to face the risks of war."

The Daily News says: "As prudent men, the Americans naturally shrink from the sacrifices of war for the doubtful experiment Cuban independence would involve. A very little may turn the scale in favor of peace, and perhaps the Pope may succeed."

No Health Certificates Needed.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In response to representations received from Gen. Lee, the Treasury Department has telegraphed Dr. Brunner, the Quarantine Officer at Havana, directing him to permit all Americans who desire to do so to leave Havana without certificates or examination. On the arrival of the vessel at the Florida Coast with Americans from Cuba an examination will be made, and the vessel will be held until it is determined that there is no disease on board.

Effects of War on Trade.

LONDON, April 5.—The Daily News, discussing the effects of a war, says:

"The cable companies do not appear to fear that any of the cables will be cut. In any case this would only be done in local connections around Cuba. The only trade that seems likely to suffer would be the exportation of Havana cigars, in which there would be a complete stoppage."

THE ASTOR TUNNEL MURDER.

After 12 Years It Is Said to Have Been Cleared Up by a Confession.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 5.—The murder of Gilbert Dykeman, the flagman at the Astor tunnel, between Tarrytown and Rhinecliff, has been a mystery ever since it was committed, on the morning of Sunday, April 25, 1886. If it can be established that John Holdridge, who is alleged to have confessed the murder to Herman P. Havenor, former editor of The Rhinebeck Gazette, really did commit it, his long-delayed statement will clear up one of the most puzzling crimes ever committed in Dutchess County.

Herman P. Hevenor, who says that John Holdridge confessed to him the murder, was brought to this city to-night by Deputy Sheriff Baumbusch for the purpose of giving testimony on which a warrant may be issued for the arrest of Holdridge.

He spent the night in the Sheriff's office, where he repeated his story and declares that Holdridge will confirm his words in a few days.

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WAR TALK IN THE SENATE

The House Silent, but Eloquent Orations Are Delivered in the Upper Chamber.

MR. TURNER'S SPEECH FOR WAR

In Advocacy of His Resolution He Says the Time Has Come for a Call to Arms—Senator Chandler for Immediate War.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Great crowds were present in the House and Senate galleries to-day, drawn there by the desire to hear whatever might be said on the Cuban question, and with some expectation that the President's message might be presented. There was no talk of Cuba in the House, which devoted itself to bills on the private calendar. This programme covered consideration of the bill to pay the heirs of John Roach $300,000 on account of his ship contracts with the United States. The bill was passed.

In the Senate there were several strong speeches in favor of vigorous action by this country to terminate the dominion of Spain in Cuba. Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) urged that the United States ought immediately to declare war against Spain and to maintain war until the people of Cuba should be made free from Spanish starvation and cruelty and the Government of the island firmly established as an independent republic.

Mr. Turple (Dem., Ind.,) declared in the strongest terms for intervention that would mean something—that would drive Spain from control of every foot of territory in the western hemisphere.

The Senate's session was opened with one of the briefest prayers on record. The Chaplain, in deep, thrilling tones, pronounced this invocation:

"Grant, O Lord, that the course of this world may be so ordered by Thy government that Thy people may serve Thee in all godly questions."

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) presented a telegram from the commercial bodies of New Orleans, which he desired to have read.

"Is this one of the stereotyped telegrams in favor of peace which we are all receiving at this time?" inquired Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)

"If it were stereotyped and if such telegrams were being sent from all parts of the country," replied Mr. Caffery, "I should be very glad of it."

"I suppose it is one of the peace telegrams," said Mr. Cockrell, "as I hold in my hand one of a similar nature from the Republican City Committee of Kansas City, Mo."

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) said that while he sympathized with the tenor of the telegrams, he objected to the insertion of such matters in the record.

Mr. Turner's Speech.

The resolution offered by Mr. Turner (Pop., Washington,) declaring war against Spain, was laid before the Senate and its author took the floor in advocacy of it.

"The fateful question of peace or war," he began, "belongs in its last analysis to the Congress of the United States. Believing this, I have no apology for the resolution I have offered. I have the highest respect for the President and his office, but I have never been one to 'bend the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift might follow fawning.'"

The time had now arrived, Mr. Turner urged, when some expression ought to be made on this subject by this Nation. A spectacle had been made of the United States in the whole matter.

"With a diplomatic representative at Madrid," declared Mr. Turner, "complicating the business of this country and defeating even his own frantic efforts for peace at any price, with a private secretary—the alter ego of the President—circulating appeals throughout the country for petitions and memorials to control an unruly and unpatriotic Congress; with the manner in which the fate of our battleship was treated by this country; with the frantic appeals for delay, it is not surprising that the American people are outraged, and have given notice that they propose to take the whole matter into their own hands."

Discussing the Maine disaster, upon which Mr. Turner practically based his speech, he declared that no reasonable man could fail to realize that the battleship was destroyed through the cowardice and perfidy of Spanish officials, who, by their action, made their Government responsible for the crime. The same officials who had laid the mine had anchored the Maine over it, and had exploded it. The act was cowardly and perfidious in the extreme, and constituted warfare. Mr. Turner declared that it was immaterial whose was the hand that sent the electric spark on its fatal mission. Spain was in every sense responsible for the act—an act that ought properly to be resented by the United States.

Spain's Black Record.

From the time of Alva down to the time of Weyler, Mr. Turner declared, the record of Spain had been one of murder and assassination, brutality and cruelty, rapine and arson. The Spaniard of 1500 and the Spaniard of 1900 were one and the same individual. It has remained for the Maine disaster to demonstrate that civilization had passed the Spaniards by and that they now were as ferocious, brutal, cunning, and treacherous as they ever were. This Government should act at once. Mr. Turner was in favor of a declaration of war, but expressed himself in readiness to do anything that would drive the Spaniards from the Western Hemisphere, and he expressed the hope that as a Senator of the United States he would very soon have an opportunity to cast his vote for a measure that would accomplish that result.

A brief but pointed statement of his position on the Cuban question was then made by Mr. Harris, (Pop., Kan.) He had prepared his speech, which he read from the manuscript. After reviewing the position of the United States and Spain with reference to Cuba, he maintained that for a long time this country had been fully justified in enforcing her demands by armed intervention. He declared that our wrath was a righteous wrath, and our action would not in any sense be revenge. In conclusion he said that a just war promoted all that was highest and best in National life.

Mr. Kenny (Dem., Del.,) followed with a strong appeal for the independence of the Cubans.

"There is not," said he, "in all this land any State whose people are more thoroughly united for Cuban independence than are the people of Delaware."

Mr. Chandler's Demand for War.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) then spoke as follows:

"The United States ought immediately to declare war against Spain, and to maintain that war until the people of Cuba are made free from Spanish starvation and cruelty, and the Government of the island firmly established as an independent republic. The reasons for declaring war are apparent to the world. Spain has justly forfeited all title to any possessions in the Western Hemisphere by her prolonged misgovernment thereof. Unjust taxation caused the French Revolution, the American Revolution, and the Cuban Revolution. As France helped the Americans, so the United States should help the Cubans. Spain has lost all right to suppress the Cuban rebellion, by resorting to inhuman methods of warfare—continuous military murders of persons in open arms or suspected of disloyalty, and by the deliberate and wholesale starvation of non-combatant men, women, and children. Spain has surrendered all claim to the forbearance of the United States by disregarding all friendly remonstrances, by practicing deceit through false promises of local government for Cuba, by insulting the President of the United States, and by destroying, through the explosion of a mine, the battleship Maine, and the lives of 266 American sailors while the ship was under the protection of Spain on a peaceful visit to the harbor of Havana. Spain having thus begun the war, the United States ought to accept the issue without waiting for the enemy to concentrate all her fleet in American waters. We have an army and navy equal to the emergency. For no greater cause, with no better motives did any nation ever take up arms. We may vote for the coming declaration with clear consciences and hopeful anticipations of success, having performed a high duty to humanity, civilization, and liberty, to the United States, and to the Cuban Republic."

Mr. Turpie Arraigns Spain.

Mr. Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, followed Mr. Chandler in a bitter denunciation of Spain and Spanish policy. He said it was the [illegible] of the American Congress to intervene [illegible] Republic. The United States had maintained a blockade for Spain at a great cost. The Government of Cuba ought to be recognized, maintained, and supported. Mr. Turpie said it had cost us millions to shut off the supply of ammunition which would have enabled the Cuban Government to secure its freedom. He denounced in scathing terms the manner in which Spain had conducted the war in Cuba, especially the starving of people there.

Mr. Turpie said it was only the Spanish Moloch which would say "Suffer little children to come unto me and we will starve you to death." He said that de Lome was typical of that diplomacy which meets a man with a smile and attacks him behind his back with sneers and deceit. Spain countenanced him on his return after his insult to the Government and the people of the United States.

The Senator then took up the Maine, and said the Spanish authorities had made no attempt to discover the perpetrators of that crime. The destruction of the Maine was an insult which could only be repaired by making it impossible for it to occur again, but placing Cuba and Havana out of the power of Spain forever.

Mr. Turpie said the cause of the war was Spanish sovereignty and dominion in Cuba, and until this was removed there could be no peace.

At the conclusion of Mr. Turpie's address Mr. Lodge asked the Senate to reconsider the vote by which it yesterday ordered the printing of 5,000 copies of the Maine report and concurrence in the House bill providing for the printing of 20,000 copies of the report. Both requests were complied with.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, taking up the amendment suggested by the committee, vacating the executive order of Feb. 22, 1897, setting aside large tracts of land in the Western States for forest reservation. The amendment was considered on the basis of Mr. Chandler's suggestion amending the amendment so as to limit the revocation to a year.

After an extended debate, Mr. Chandler's amendment was defeated and the committee's adopted, both without division.

The committee amendment is so modified as to provide that it should not in any way abridge the right of the President to set aside forest reservations under the law.

The Sundry Civil bill was then laid aside, and a joint resolution providing for the erection in this city of a monument to the late Albert Pike, to be presented to the United States by the Scottish Rite Masons of the Southern jurisdiction of this country, was adopted.

The Senate then, at 4:05 P. M., went into executive session and soon thereafter adjourned.

PITTSBURG WARLIKE MESSAGE.

The Chamber of Commerce Convene to Ask the President for Peace, but Doesn't.

PITTSBURG, April 5.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was called to-day to pass a resolution calling on Congress and President McKinley for peace. It failed of passage, as more than half of the members are for war, and hot talk was indulged in by leading citizens.

F. F. Nicola introduced the resolution. Morrison Foster, brother of Stephen C. Foster, the well-known song writer, seconded it. The resolution called for peace at any price. John Bradley offered a substitute extremely warlike in sentiment. Alexander Dempster made an eloquent patriotic address and moved to appoint a committee favorable to all, as the body was squarely divided on the issue. This was done, and a new resolution was offered still more warlike in tone.

As soon as the reading of the resolution was completed a chorus of "Question!" arose, and Mr. Bradley's voice was heard vainly asking for recognition. The noise became almost a tumult, but W. R. Thompson and Mr. Dempster made themselves heard. They made pleas for fair play, and a chance was given Mr. Bradley to speak. He said he could not vote for the resolution, as it did not represent his views. Warming up, he denounced it as a disgrace to the City of Pittsburg. President Bindley put the resolution to a vote, and the report was adopted.

After its adoption Major A. P. Burchfield moved that the resolution be wired to President McKinley through Congressman John Dalzell. An amendment was adopted to telegraph the resolution to all the Representatives in Congress from Western Pennsylvania and to the two Senators from Pennsylvania. Mr. Bradley said he hoped the resolution would be sent by mail, so that it might not reach Washington until the die had been cast.

Harvard Faculty for Peace.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 5.—Eighty-seven members of the Harvard Faculty sent the following telegram to President McKinley to-night:

"To His Excellency, President of the United States:

"We, members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University, heartily commend and support you in your efforts to maintain peace."

The message was signed by President Eliot and eighty-six others, members of the Faculty.

Pittsburg Women's Club's Warning.

PITTSBURG, April 5.—The Pittsburg Women's Club met to-day and wired President McKinley: "Hold fast; prove all things. Diplomacy."

RIGHT TO SEARCH NEUTRAL SHIPS

Has the United States's Prerogative Been Impaired?

LONDON, April 5.—The Attorney General Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., replying in the House of Commons to-day to the question asked yesterday in the House by Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member for York, who asked whether the United States, not being a signatory of the Declaration of Paris, would, in the event of war with Spain, be bound by its provisions, said the rights of neither the United States nor Spain, as belligerents, were affected by the Declaration of Paris. He added that the right of search for the capture of contraband of war undoubtedly exists, but it was impossible to say whether either country would search British vessels.

Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative member for Lynn Regis, and the proprietor of Vanity Fair, asked whether Spain or the United States had done anything to impair their common law or international rights to search or capture neutral vessels. The Attorney General replied:

"Yes. There are a number of treaties and expressions of opinion upon the part of the United States which, I think, must seriously impair their rights. In regard to Spain, I am not aware of anything of the sort."

John Bassett Moore, Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy in Columbia University, to whom the foregoing dispatch was shown last evening, and from whom an explanation was requested of the British Attorney General's reply to the member for Lynn Regis, said he assumed Sir Richard Webster referred to the historic attitude and declarations of the United States Government, such, for instance, as "Free ships make free goods." Said Prof. Moore:

"By common law rights he doubtless means the right to seize and confiscate an enemy's property on the high seas, in whatever ship found, neutral or not." Prof. Moore added that there could have been no reference to any recent act or declaration of this Government. Sir Richard Webster meant that the United States Government, in the event of war with Spain, would be bound by its own declarations in the past.

Army and Navy Veterans.

Col. George App presided last night at a special meeting of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association, held at 70 East Fourth Street. The main purpose of the meeting was to select from among the members all who are not debarred by the age limit from again entering into active service should the present Spanish-American crisis terminate in war. Of the eighty members in the association, forty were found to be under the age limit. Their services, they say, are at the disposal of the Government at any moment.

Battalion Formed in Jersey City.

A three-company battalion for service in the event of war has been organized in the Johnstown district of Jersey City. Martin A. Adams, a Grand Army man, was elected Major last Wednesday evening. A. L. Milburn of the Montgomery Street mounted police, who has served in the regular army, was made Captain of a company, and will act as drill master.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

DIVISION IN THE SENATE

President's Plan of Intervention Without Independence Meets Serious Opposition.

VIGOROUS FIGHT EXPECTED

The Conservative Element Urges the Committee on Foreign Relations to Stand by the Administration's Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—No change has been made in the tentative programme adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Spanish complications. The committee's decision to report substantially the Foraker resolution, with an added paragraph referring to the destruction of the Maine, still stands, in the sense that the vote by which the decision was reached has not been reconsidered. But strong pressure has been exercised from the White House to-day to induce the committee to fall in with the Administration's new programme for intervention minus recognition of independence, and it is said to-night that several of the most aggressive members of the committee have been converted to the President's view. Chairman Davis and Senators Lodge and Frye are numbered in this list, while Senator Foraker is among those who are holding out for the recognition of the independence of the insurgent Government.

Pending the actual receipt of the message, the committee has decided to hold the form of its report in abeyance. If the message and the report as already agreed on contingently do not harmonize, the committee will be called on to decide whether it will accept the responsibility of parting company with the President. Senator Lodge said to-day that he for one was willing to follow the President's lead in the matter, deeming it all-important that there be harmony between the Executive and legislative branches at this time. Whatever the committee's report may be, it will not be made before Thursday. There is no intention of hurrying in a report after the reading of the message to-morrow.

A debate which occurred in the executive session of the Senate late this afternoon would indicate that no matter what may be the character of the resolution to come from the Committee on Foreign Relations, it will cause a serious and perhaps prolonged discussion. It emphasized the fact that there are two elements in the Senate, one for independence with intervention and another for intervention alone, and these two factions will fight vigorously for their ideas.

President's Plan Opposed.

The executive session was devoted to a general discussion of the policy to be pursued toward Spain, and developed the fact that strong opposition exists to the acceptance of a policy in line with the President's desires. The question was raised by Senator Allen, who made a long speech predicting much dissatisfaction in the country at large with a policy on the part of the Executive that did not go to the extent of giving the Cubans absolute independence.

Senator Allen was followed by other speakers in the same line, and the fact was made very evident that if the Committee on Foreign Relations should bring in a resolution complying with the President's request and stopping short of a declaration for independence, there would be an effort in the Senate to amend it so as to accomplish this end. Indeed, the announcement was made by more than one Senator that he would offer such an amendment, and by many more that they would support an effort in the direction of adding the independence declaration to a resolution providing simply for intervention.

The committee was urged not to yield to the wishes of the President, but to stand out strongly for complete action. The policy of the President for Executive intervention only was criticised as one which would place the entire question in the hands of the President and thus leave the matter where it now is, except that it would be a voluntary relinquishment of the rights of Congress in the premises, including the right to declare war.

The greater part of the speechmaking was in opposition to the Executive, and no one attempted to outline the probable action of the committee. There was also a reference to the intention of the President to withhold the Cuban Consular correspondence, and a suggestion was made that if this matter was of a character too inflammable to permit of its being made public it should be given to the Senate in secret session. A resolution was offered that the entire Cuban question should be considered behind closed doors on account of the probability of utterances which would afford information to the enemy. This proposition was debated, but no conclusion was reached.

Meeting of the Conservatives.

While the Senate was in executive session a formidable element of that body was considering what should be done in case resolutions should be reported for recognition of the independence of Cuba. This faction is composed of what are known as the conservative men on the Republican side of the Senate. Their conference was held in Senator Aldrich's committee room, and among those present were Senators Hanna, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, Hale, Fairbanks, and Aldrich. Senator Allison was also there for a brief time. A general purpose was expressed to oppose the adoption of any report that should recommend a recognition of Cuban independence and which did not confine itself to the support of the President's recommendation for intervention only.

This position was taken because of the generally expressed conviction of the Senators present that in case of war with Spain and the triumph of the arms of the United States, this country should be left free to dispose of Cuba as she might see proper. Several of those present expressed dissatisfaction with the present Cuban administration, and the opinion was advanced that the recognition of independence at this time would bind the United States to support that administration and to guarantee its bonds, giving to the Cuban Junta a position of influence and power to which, in their opinion, it is not entitled. Hence a decision was reached to labor with the Committee on Foreign Relations not to report a resolution with a double purpose, and the intention was expressed on the part of some to oppose its adoption if reported.

Committee Action in Doubt.

In accordance with the action of this meeting, Senators Allison and Aldrich had a prolonged conference later with Senators Davis, Frye, and Lodge of the Committee on Foreign Relations. These members of the Foreign Committee were able to assure the other Senators that no effort would be made to report the resolution on the same day on which the message should be received, but they could not give the same assurance as to the character of the resolution. They did not conceal from their visitors the fact that the committee already had agreed upon a resolution providing both for independence and intervention, and that it might be difficult to change the recommendation.

The prevailing opinion among Senators is that the committee will recede from its position for both independence and intervention and report a resolution in accordance with the President's recommendation for intervention alone, but this is not certain. Of three members of the committee seen, all classed as pro-Cubans, Senator Frye announced himself satisfied with intervention, Senator Foraker announced that he would not favor the change, and Senator Davis refused to commit himself. Senator Lodge previously had said that he would support the President's position.

TROOPS ORDERED SOUTH.

Messages from the War Department to the 20th, 7th, and 22d Regiments U. S. Infantry.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 5.—Col. H. S. Hawkins, commander of the Twentieth Infantry, received a dispatch this afternoon to have his troops pack up to move to the South. The message stated that transportation would be arranged for by the War Department in Washington; the time for the soldiers to depart was not given. There are eight companies of the regiment here, averaging 64 men to a company. Hamilton S. Hawkins is the Colonel, Lloyd Wheaton Lieutenant Colonel, and J. S. McKinney the Major. Even the women at the garrison are pleased at the order to pack up.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 5.—An order was received to-day at the Columbus Barracks, the headquarters of the Seventh Regiment, United States Infantry, to prepare to move on short notice. It was said at the garrison that the regiment will go direct to Chattanooga, where 20,000 regulars are to be mobilized. The regiment will leave here some time Wednesday or Thursday. The contract for transporting the luggage of the regiment to the special cars has been awarded.

FORT CROOK, Neb., April 5.—The Twenty-second Infantry at Fort Crook to-night is preparing for departure south to-morrow. Gen. Coppinger received a dispatch from the War Department at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and within an hour Col. Wyckoff had the regiment rushing work for instant departure. The order was to hurry for an early train Wednesday. The supposition is that the troops will go to Atlanta, though nothing definite is yet known.

CHICKAMAUGA AND THE ARMY.

Room for 50,000 Troops, but as Yet No Orders Have Been Issued for Mobilizing Them There.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The War Department and the General of the army are considering the question of utilizing the eleven square miles which the Government owns at the Chickamauga Military Park as the point for concentrating troops in the South for organization and instruction, and also as the location of such reserves as may be needed for the Gulf and South Atlantic fortifications from New Orleans to Charleston. Such portions of the reserve as might be needed could reach any of these fortifications in twelve hours from Chickamauga. When not needed, they would be in healthier camps than on the coast in hot weather. A railroad with two stations at the park skirts its western boundary.

There are 5,000 acres of open woods, from which all underbrush has been removed, and 1,600 acres of dry fields, the whole suitable for excellent camps. Immediately after the passage of the bill making this park a National manoeuvring ground, the Park Commission began to consider the question of securing an abundant water supply, and to distribute it with a view to furnishing the best camping grounds. In addition to six excellent springs and five ordinary wells, eight artesian wells have been sunk in such places as to afford the best results for camps. Locations for four more of these wells have just been selected by the commission, and preparations have been made for sinking them at once in case the decision for military concentration there is reached. Meantime 20,000 troops can be provided with excellent camps.

In the clearing out of the forests, the idea of the park becoming the army manoeuvring ground was kept in view by the commission, and their orders were to leave room everywhere sufficient for teams or bateries to drive between the trees. As a result, every portion of the eleven square miles is practicable for wheels.

All portions of the park are reached by the best roads which the Government could construct. There is ample room to camp 50,000 troops. As the Chickamauga River, which is fed by mountain streams, bounds the park for several miles, there is abundant water for the horses of cavalry, artillery, and the transportation. The entire park is high and dry, none of it being subject to overflow. The surrounding region is largely forest, and wood for the camps will be cheap.

As a ground for practical manoeuvring and tactical instruction on a field of actual fighting, the best professional soldiers in the army regard its advantages as unsurpassed. No other nation possesses such a ground. Over 100,000 men fought for two days within the present limits of the park. All the fighting lines and all the lines of tactical movement had been ascertained and marked, and are concisely explained on historical tablets. The roads over which the opposing armies moved to battle and operated during the engagement belong to the Government, and the more important of these have been improved. The road mileage of the park system is 100 miles, and traverses seven distinct battlefields. For these reasons, officers of high rank regard the park as a military possession of special importance at the present time.

No orders have been issued as yet for the mobilization of troops at Chickamauga. Gen. Miles said to-day that the only regiment thus far ordered to Chickamauga was the Twenty-fifth Regiment of colored infantry, and so far as the present intentions are concerned, they are to stop there only temporarily on their way to Key West and Dry Tortugas, to which place they were originally ordered about ten days ago.

Mr. Alger for the Volunteer Reserve.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Alger this morning received the bill providing for the organization of the Volunteer Reserve to the land and naval forces of the United States. He indorsed it as follows:

"I very gladly indorse this bill, and believe it will appeal to the patriotism of all American citizens."

Tennessee Negroes Ready for War.

NASHVILLE, April 5.—The Negro Alliance to-day, through a committee, tendered to the United States the services of the negroes of Tennessee in the event of war. The committee called upon Gov. Taylor and offered their services, and also telegraphed to President McKinley that they would be ready whenever called upon.

Gen. Tillinghast Buys Supplies.

ALBANY, April 5.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast was in New York City to-day purchasing war supplies for the National Guard. He is making provision for a full equipment of the guard. His purchases will include tents and blankets.

"MINUTE MEN" TO ORGANIZE.

East Side Citizens Indorse Cuban Independence and Resolve to Respond to Sudden Call.

A large number of persons attended a meeting last night in Mozart Hall, East Eighty-sixth Street, near Second Avenue, called for the purpose of promoting the subject of recognition of Cuban independence, and for the more direct purpose of calling to President McKinley's attention the war sentiment prevailing among the citizens of New York. Col. J. E. Bloom presided. Stirring addresses were made by Chairman Bloom and Franz Myer, who said he represented 600 able-bodied men anxious to take the field against Spain. The result of the meeting was the formation of a permanent organization, to be known as "The Minute Men." Its purpose is defined in the following resolution, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent body under the name of the Minute Men.

Resolved, That we do divide ourselves into combatants and non-combatants with intent that those signing as combatants shall be grouped into companies and regiments, prepared to tender their services at a minute's notice to the Government through their respective State Governments; and that non-combatants shall comprise all others who are in accord with these resolutions, and

Resolved, That our fellow-citizens in other Congressional districts be and are hereby invited to join us here under said constitution, and to do likewise in their respective sections, and

Resolved, That an Executve Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to obtain a chartr for the aforesaid body, and to take such other steps as to the committee seems best, and

Resolved, That the Chair send a copy of these resolutions to our Congressional Representatives and Senators.

The officers of the "Minute Men" are: Col. J. E. Bloom, President; Franz Mayer, Vice President; J. Bulaba, Treasurer; J. Stevens, Secretary.

Col. Bloom said it is his intention to carry the organization into every district in the city, and when the city is thoroughly organized, to take up this State and the other States. A committee will secure headquarters for the organization to-day, and until such time the headquarters of the new organization will be at Col. Bloom's office, 120 Broadway.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Bill Introduced in Congress and Referred to the Secretary of War.

It was announced at the offices of the National Volunteer Reserve yesterday that Gen. Schofield had succeeded in having introduced in Congress on Monday a bill to provide for the organization of volunteer reserves to the land and naval forces of the United States. The bill, it was said, was sent to a committee, who referred it to the Secretary of War for his approval. It is likely that some action will be taken in the matter during the present week.

The bill provides that the organization be divided into three classes, known as the first, second, and third reserves, to be called upon for service in that order. All officers of and below the grade of Colonel in the military reserve and Captain in the naval reserve are to be appointed by the State Executives, and the higher officers by the President when necessary.

NEWS OF AERONAUT ANDREE.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 5.—Jack Carr, ex-United States mail carrier, arrived at Departure Bay from St. Michaels via Dawson with advices from Andrée, the balloonist.

The news was telegraphed from Departure Bay upon the arrival of the steamer upon which Carr traveled from St. Michaels.

No details were given beyond the fact that Carr had such advices, and nothing further is obtainable until the steamer arrives at Vancouver or Victoria, some time to-night, as she has already left Departure Bay, which is sixty miles from this place.

SEATTLE, Washington, April 5.—A telegram from Nanaimo says:

Jack Carr, a United States mail carrier, arrived here to-night from St. Michael, Alaska, via Dawson City. Carr claims to have a message from Andrée, one of his carrier pigeons having been picked up. It is stated that the message says that Andrée is alive and on land. Carr will not give out the message for publication. Several parties at Nanaimo claim to have seen the message, and they say it is to all appearance authentic. Full credence is not given to the report here.

Ex-Mayor W. D. Wood, who arrived from Dawson a few days ago, says that he saw Carr at Dawson. Carr said nothing about Andrée to him. From other sources Mr. Wood heard some vague references to Andrée, but considered them without foundation. Carr left St. Michael last Thanksgiving.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, who visited the Andrée balloon station in Spitzbergen, and who volunteered to accompany the daring aeronaut on his voyage to the north pole, but could not on account of the limited capacity of the balloon, was interviewed this afternoon regarding the bulletin from Victoria, B. C. Mr. Baldwin said:

"While I can scarcely believe the report to be true—it seems too good to be true—I realize that it is not impossible that Andrée may have arrived in Alaska, for to accomplish that feat was his most ardent desire. That he could have done so by this time, provided his balloon carried him far enough eastward, say to some point on the sea ice north of Alaska, is proved by the safe arrival of a Captain of one of the whaling vessels fast in the ice off the north coast of Alaska after a six months' journey southward.

Andrée may have arrived at some point in the Tchookchee Peninsula, off Northeastern Siberia, last Autumn, as Baron Nordenskjold believed he would and as Andrée himself thought he might, and thence made his way across Bering Strait to Alaska. Possibly I have held that Andrée would most likely be heard from in Franz Josef Land, and had about completed arrangements to assist in the search for him in that region, my plans being to start next month. I received a letter this morning from Capt. Ernest Andrée of Sweden, (a brother of the aeronaut,) and the Captain expressed his belief in his brother's return, and that the world would hear from him not later than next August.

ANDREE PIGEON IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 5.—An exhausted pigeon bearing a metal tag inscribed "No. 23,699, F. Andree," was picked up at Forty-second and Carroll Avenues this morning. A policeman noticed the bird acting strangely, and after some trouble he captured it. The tag was tied to its left leg, and on the metal was glued a bit of paper bearing the above inscription.

Bird fanciers say it is a carrier pigeon, but they are in doubt as to the genuineness of the label. Additional interest is lent to the bird by to-night's story of the alleged discovery of Andrée in Alaska.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Altman & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Altman, woolens; 34 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. McKeon, boys' clothing; 108 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.
Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; J. L. Morgan, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bemis, A. F., Hat Co., Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Biermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Carson, ribbons and fancy goods; 115 Worth Street.
"Fair, The," Montgomery, Ala.; H. Apperious, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Jackson, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bancher, wrappers; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Stein, woolens; 49 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Eckman & Vetsburg, Savannah, Ga.; T. A. Askew, notions, furnishing goods, and cloaks; 34 Thomas Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Newhard, notions and fancy goods, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Cromwell, domestics; 104 Worth Street.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. P. Potter, woolens and linings, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; I. M. Mayer, cloaks and suits; A. Frank, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Alcott, mourning goods; J. H. Nolan, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; I. Gross, laces and trimmings; 38 Spring Street; Hoffman House.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Dyott, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Greer, linens; 377 Broadway; Sturtevant House.
Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics and dress goods; 55 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Holcomb, domestics and dress goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; M. J. Hellman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods, cloaks, notions, and carpets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jackson Company, The, Rome, N. Y.; W. H. McGuigan, cloaks, suits, and dress goods; Hotel Albert.
Kuttner, J., Rome, Ga.; M. M. Kuttner, notions, 737 Broadway; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.
Kelly & Liebes, San Francisco, Cal.; S. Liebes, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.
Kohn, Weil & Co., New Orleans, La.; J. Kohn, trunks and hats; Hotel Vendome.
Levy, J., Erie, Penn.; woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Wilcox, millinery; 55 White Street.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. L. McCarthy, carpets; 48 Leonard Street.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Emory, carpets and furniture; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Campbell, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Marx, H., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; E. Marx, furs; Stuart House.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. Ludwig, dress goods; 454 Broome Street; Stuart House.
MacInnes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloths, cloaks, and suits; 55 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. N. Caird, housefurnishing goods; J. M. Coutts, linens, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Rowe, C. H., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Greene, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Kesner, toys, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Holland House.
Saye, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. O. Moore, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Sutton, domestics, prints, woolens; W. F. Sutton, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Steely, J. G. & W., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Sheum, J. R., Columbus, Ohio; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Shopbell, Gamble & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; W. C. Shopbell, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.
Willoughby, Hill & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. A. Hill, clothing; Grand Union Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, millinery and ribbons; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks and velvets; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Barker, house furnishing goods; A. C. Lane, fancy goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

Malt-Nutrine
is the strictly pure extract of malt and not a strong, dark beer, like other so-called malt extracts. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it—[illegible]

CURRENCY REFORM BILL

Measure Prepared by Messrs. McCleary, Prince, and Mitchell Introduced in the House.

FOR A NEW TREASURY BUREAU

Attributes of the Division of Issue and Redemption as Suggested by the Monetary Commission—National Banks May Have Branches.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The bill prepared for the reform of the currency and the protection of the Treasury by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency was introduced in the House to-day. The bill was prepared by Messrs. McCleary of Minnesota, Chairman of the sub-committee; Prince of Illinois, and Mitchell of New York.

A general statement of the purposes of the committee was printed some days ago, but some changes have since been made in the details of the bill, and a careful summary has been prepared of its leading provision and its effect upon existing National banks. This summary is as follows:

Division of Issue and Redemption.

The proposed bill creates a Division of Issue and Redemption in the Treasury, substantially in accordance with the provisions of the plan of the Monetary Commission. The amount which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to set aside for the purpose of this division is all the money in the Treasury in excess of a cash balance of $50,000,000. This would have permitted a reserve on March 31, 1898, of $176,157,327.

Duties of Division.

The Division of Issue and Redemption is authorized to redeem legal notes in notes, redeem standard silver dollars in gold, but not to redeem silver certificates in gold, and to make other exchanges of currency and coin. Notes redeemed in gold shall be canceled to the amount of new bank notes issued.

Reserve Notes.

Provision is made for the conversion of existing legal-tender notes into reserve notes, of which the banks assume the current redemption, but which constitute a liability of the Government upon the failure or liquidation of a National bank. All features regarding reserve notes are permissive in relation to existing National banks whose charters have not expired.

Method of Issue.

Banks may pay into the Treasury United States notes to any amount not exceeding 35 per cent. of their unimpaired capital, and receive in exchange a new form of note known as National reserve notes. The United States notes surrendered are required to be canceled and destroyed as received.

When United States notes cannot be obtained for the purpose of banking under the act, Treasury notes of 1890 may be used, and when these cannot be obtained the Secretary of the Treasury may waive the requirement and permit the issue of notes upon commercial assets to the same amount as if the reserve notes previously provided for had been issued.

Redemption of Reserve Notes.

Reserve notes are to be redeemed on demand by the bank to which they are issued in lawful money over its own counters or from the 5 per cent. redemption fund established by existing law. This fund is hereafter required to be equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of reserve notes as well as currency notes outstanding issued by the bank and to be kept in gold coin. Upon the failure or liquidation of a National bank, its reserve notes shall be redeemed in gold coin and canceled and destroyed.

Currency Notes on Commercial Assets.

National banks desiring to issue currency notes based upon their commercial assets may receive and issue notes to the amount of the National reserve notes taken by them not exceeding 35 per cent. of their unimpaired capital.

The Bank Note Guarantee Fund.

Currency notes shall be protected by a first lien upon all the assets of the bank and by a guarantee fund of 5 per cent. of their circulation of this character. Assessments to make good the guarantee fund cannot exceed 1 per cent. per year. The guarantee fund is to be paid by the banks in gold. Current redemption of currency notes shall be in lawful money over the counter of the bank or in gold from the redemption fund in the custody of the United States Treasurer.

Taxes on Circulation.

Circulation in excess of 60 per cent. of the capital of a National bank, not secured by United States bonds, shall be subject to a tax of 2 per cent. up to 80 per cent. of the capital, and to a tax of 6 per cent. above 80 per cent. of the capital. Circulation cannot in any case exceed the unimpaired capital of the bank.

Circulation Based on United States Bonds.

No change is made in the status of National banks desiring to continue business by the deposit of bonds as security for circulating notes except that they are authorized to increase their circulation to the face value of the bonds.

National banks may reduce each year their deposits of United States bonds to secure circulation after the expiration of one year by one-fourth of the amount of bonds, and after five years no such bond deposits shall be required. The withdrawal of bonds shall not diminish the circulation permitted to remain outstanding against commercial assets. The minimum amount of bonds required upon the passage of the act is the same as under existing law—25 per cent. of the capital, but not exceeding $50,000.

Operation of the New Law.

All existing National banks are required to accept the provisions of the new law within one year, but it is provided that such acceptance "shall not be construed as changing the term of the existing charter of the bank."

Existing National banks which do not avail themselves of the option of issuing notes upon commercial assets are not required to contribute to the bank note guarantee fund, are not subjected to any tax upon their circulation, and are not liable in any manner for the notes of other banks.

Requirements of New Banks.

New National banks are required to invest 25 per cent of their capital in reserve notes issued in exchange for legal tender notes, if such notes are available, and banks whose charters expire after the expiration of three years from the passage of the act are required to comply with the same provision.

New Form of Notes.

All banks are required to accept a new form of notes which does not specifically state that the notes are secured by United States bonds

Tax Upon Capital and Surplus.

National banks are required to pay a tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent. semi-annually upon their capital, surplus, and undivided profits.

Branch Banks Permitted.

National banks are permitted to establish branches under regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—H. D. Higginbotham, Chicago; A. H. Russell, United States Army; Rear Admiral John D. Walker, United States Navy.

BUCKINGHAM—A. C. Houghton, Mayor of North Adams, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE—Ex-Attorney General J. P. Stockton, New Jersey; Baron Moncheur, Belgian Minister to Mexico; Count Bazenta Chlapowski, St. Petersburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—Secretary of State John Sherman, Washington; ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire.

GRAND—Oscar J. Charles, Charles C. Jameson, and R. L. Carmichael, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Judge R. N. Marble, Duluth.

MANHATTAN—Judge J. Clinton Gray, Newport; Eli Whitney, New Haven.

MURRAY HILL—A. S. Conklin, United States Army.

WALDORF—Richard Olney, Boston; G. de Za[illegible], Havana.

WINDSOR—[illegible] Tilley, Washington.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:25	Sun sets	6:30	Moon rises	[illegible]

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:56	Gov. Isl'd	7:09	H. Gate	9:[illegible]
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:18	Gov. Isl'd	7:33	H. Gate	9:[illegible]

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 6.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Nassau, Havana, and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 7.		
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Brattan, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Cherokee, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		12:00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 8.		
Hildebrand, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 9.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April †10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April †11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April †15 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 6.

Brattan, Hull, March 15.
Glenisle, Gibraltar, March 15.
Irrawaddy, Port Spain, March 29.
Leona, Galveston, March 30.
Siv, Hamburg, March 21.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Boadicea, London, March 27.
Britannic, Liverpool, March 30.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, April 4.
Croft, Dundee, March 23.
El Sud, New Orleans, April 2.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, March 26.
Kurrachee, Gibraltar, March 24.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 3.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 24.
Siberian, Glasgow, March 26.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 5.
Finance, Colon, April 1.
Gate City, Savannah, April 5.
Manitoban, Glasgow, March 25.
Menenaha, Galveston, April 1.
Mohican, Swansea, March 25.
Pretoria, Hamburg, March 27.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

Bellanoch, St. Lucia, April 1.
Etruria, Liverpool, April 2.
Paris, Southampton, April 2.
Venezuela, La Guayra, April 3.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10.

Aller, Gibraltar, April 1.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 5.
Europe, London, March 29.
La Gascogne, Havre, April 2.
Victoria, Gibraltar, March 27.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Buffalo, Hull, March 28.
Galileo, St. Lucia, April 3.
Orizaba, Havana, April 7.
Saratoga, Nassau, April 7.

Arrived—Tuesday, April 5.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS El Norte, Hawthorne, New Orleans April 1, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS. Manitoba, (Br.,) Gates, London March 20, with mdse. and passengers to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 A. M.

SS Holbein, (Br.,) Spurlock, Rio Janeiro March 13, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Hettmeyer, Hamburg March 20, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansem, Kingston, &c., March 19, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda April 2, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Hampstead, (Br.,) Bland, Pernambuco, &c., March 9, with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Dyer, Liverpool March 21, in ballast to Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Engelbert, Bremen March 29 and Southampton 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Naples March 25 and Genoa 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 5, 9:30 P. M., north, strong breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Tauric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Caracas, for La Guayra, &c.
SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Havel, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Saginaw, for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Arture, (Chil.,) from Iquique for New York, was spoken Feb. 7 in lat. 29 south, lon. 27 west.

Bark Formosa, (Br.,) Fretwurst, from Rio Janeiro for New York, was spoken March 15 in lat. 21 south, lon. 26 west.

Bark Orellana, (Br.,) Joyce, from New York for Brisbane, was spoken March 6 in lat. 6, lon. 28.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 5.—The Lighthouse Board has issued the following: Notice is hereby given that on or about April 7, 1898, a spar buoy, painted black, without number, will be placed in 14 feet mean low water, on the extreme south end of Plum Beach Shoal, westerly side of the channel through the Western Passage of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, on the following bearings: Sand Point, (extreme end,) N. NE. 15-16 E.; Quonset Point, N. ¾ E.; Wickford Harbor Lighthouse, N. by W. ¾ W.

Notice is hereby given that a spar buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes has been placed in 36 feet at low water, to mark a canal boat, sunken about 300 feet from the end of Pier 7, East River, New York, and on the following bearings: Castle William Light, SW. by W. ¼ W.; End of Pier 7, NW. ¾ N.; Lower pier of Wall Street Ferry, Brooklyn, SE. ¼ E.

Miscellaneous.

SS El Norte, which arr. here yesterday, reports: April 1, in lat. 27.10 north, lon. 86.42 west, spoke SS Castillian Prince, (Br.,) from New Orleans for Marseilles, lying by repairing boiler tubes; did not wish assistance.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 5.—SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spieldt, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from New York, arr. at Dantsic March 31.

SS Suez, (Br.,) Capt. Higginbotham, sld. from Huelva for New York March 30.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, (from New York via Oran,) sld. from Venice for Trieste April 2.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from New York, arr. at Antwerp April 3.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Peeress, (Br.,) Capt. Annison, from New York for Newcastle, arr. at Dartmouth to-day.

SS Scindia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Leghorn for New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York for Genoa, Leghorn, &c., arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Queen Christina, (Br.,) Capt. Breaks, from Sourabaya for the United States, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Goudie, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

"Finest Flavor—Fairest Price"
Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

The Wanamaker Store

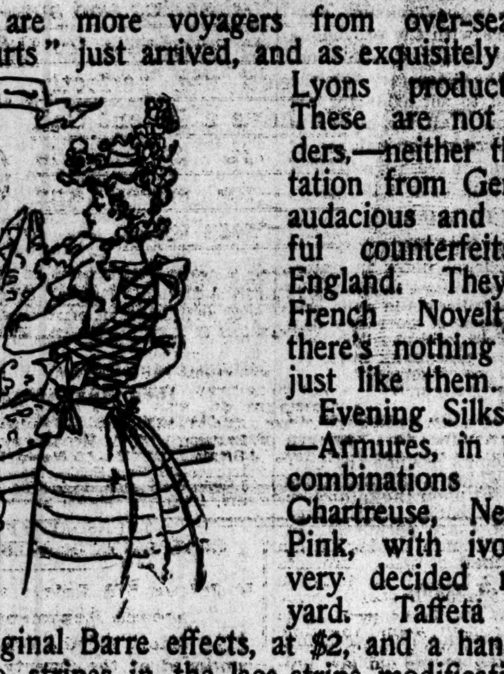
Stormy-Day Reflections

THE fin-de-siecle advertisement of a dry goods store is not remarkable for the delicacy of its self-appreciation. Modesty and advertisement combine as water and oil. It is a combination which we endeavor to effect in our store news, but this morning you must forgive us if a distinct note of triumph booms as a thorough-bass through the placid melody of our mercantile song.

It is a season of "first-views" and exhibitions. We have just conducted two,—millinery and costumes,—and to-morrow we shall announce another, which is another story to be told in its own place. The results of these exhibitions already held have been not only such as to inspire and encourage us, but to *convince* us of our position. A year ago we said,—"Our public is finding us." It is justly a joyful day when we can, with justice, say, as we say now,—"Our public has found us." If additional proof were needed, it was given yesterday. It was not a day conducive to large mercantile audiences, so far as weather conditions went. Therefore, the big, bright store *humming* with business was a true and perfect evidence of what we'd like to call, with all modesty, intrinsic attraction.

In the mercantile arena the final "Habet" is never spoken. The struggle is unceasing and success but brings new duties. Our Public having found us, it is now our duty and delight to make it glad that it did so. We'll try.

In Silk Attire



HERE are more voyagers from over-seas,—silks from "foreign parts" just arrived, and as exquisitely Gallic as only Lyons productions can be. These are not the masqueraders,—neither the flimsy imitation from Germany nor the audacious and almost-successful counterfeits from New England. They are the real French Novelty silks, and there's nothing (yet) which is just like them.

Evening Silks are plentiful;—Armures, in some delicious combinations of turquoise, Chartreuse, New Gold and Pink, with ivory white. A very decided novelty,—$3 a yard. Taffeta Broches, also, in some original Barre effects, at $2, and a handsome new lot of Bayadere stripes in the lace-stripe modification, brightened by star-like glints and gleams of lustrous color;—$2.25.

Then at $1 and $1.50 are some new Checks and Plaids; at $3, new Plaid Taffetas, with bold three-inch cross-bars of color over black and white; and numerous others.

There are, among these "others," six new fancies in Taffetas, at $1.25, and six new kinds of Canales and satin-stripe Taffetas, at $1.35. These deserve to be looked at promptly, for they are rich values at those prices.

Plaid Hosiery—Men, Women, Children. NEW styles are arriving almost daily. To-day about ninety new styles, many of which are exclusive combinations of colors from the best foreign makers, are added to our already superior assortment. Our large buying enables us to sell at better than moderately low prices. Judge the value-giving of our Hosiery Store by the following:

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At $5—French, pure silk, with blocks of blue, green and purple; same in assorted plaids; $4 the pair; and French spun silk in plaids, at $2 the pair.

At $1.50—Fine lisle thread, French manufacture, in great variety; also French and German plaids, at $1.

At 25c.—A vast collection of cotton plaids; lisle thread, at 38c., 50c. and 75c.; silk plaited plaid, at 75c. and $1.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

At $7—Pure silk French plaids, exquisite combinations of colors; same in spun silk, $3.50 the pair; fine French lisle thread, $2.75 the pair; and German silk, in many colored plaids, at $1.50 the pair.

At $1.25—Fine lisle thread in plaids; also silk plaited black boots with plaid tops.

At 38c. and 50c.—Plaid cotton and lisle; also lisle thread in assorted plaids, at $1 the pair.

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

At 80c.—Fine French lisle thread, ribbed in neat and effective style; size 5 1-2; advance 10c. on each increasing size.

At 65c.—Plain lisle thread of German manufacture, in light or dark effects; size 5 1-2; advance 5c. on each increasing size.

Ribbed lisle thread, in dark plaids; German make; sizes, 5 1-2, 35c.; 6 and 6 1-2, 40c.; 7 and 7 1-2, 45c; 8, 8 1-2 and 9, 50c.

Broadway.

Fifty Special Hats. THE millinery designers have labored earnestly and well to provide certain Easter bargains in trimmed hats. Here they are,—fifty of them,—no two alike. We should be able to please you in that assortment.

They are beautiful hats,—really extraordinary efforts on the part of our chief designers. They are worth very much more than we ask for them:—Twelve Dollars each.

Second floor. Tenth street.

Buying Shoes for Easter Dress. WE can help you to a satisfactory selection. What sort of a shoe do you prefer? We have it—properly priced, too. Some particularly attractive offerings in to-day's shoe store news. For instance, this item for men:

Of brown or black kidskin, and tan, yellow or black boarded or Russian calfskin; stylish toe shapes; excellent workmanship throughout. At $3, we think it the best shoe ever put on the market.

$3 a Pair.

And this little note for women:

Oxford ties, with thick or thin soles; maybe a week or two early for them, but you'll need them quickly enough. Kidskin, box calf, dull oxide kid or patent leather; some with vesting tops; round, square, sharp or blunt toes. Of extra merit is our line of chrome tanned kidskin, with patent leather tips, in all sizes and widths. These

At $2 a Pair.

Then, too, is the new shoe for boys:

Of black boarded calfskin, made like men's shoes; bull-dog last, heavy extension soles; brass hooks and eyelets; with heels; sizes 13 to 5 1-2,

One-Dollar-Fifty.

With spring heels; sizes 8 to 2,

One-Dollar-Twenty-five.

For wear, looks or comfort we have never equaled this lot.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Flowering Plants. NOT satisfied with one big flower garden, we have two,—one on the Ninth, one on the Tenth Street aisle. They are bright with a perfect blaze of blossoms, and they are rich in some flower-bargains which you don't often see.

Some of these plants are rather costly,—we have certain Azaleas for which we must ask you $15, and there are many other blooms almost as high-priced. But as a general thing a dollar, or at most, $3, will give you great returns.

Easter Lilies, Azaleas, Genestas, Hydrangeas, and Roses form the bulk of the stock, but there are some others,—Daffodils for instance.

Women's Capes and Coats. ESPECIALLY the Capes, this morning. You probably know something of our coats already, judging by the way they are vanishing. But here are some new capes of which you haven't learned yet.

In the first place, they are strictly *new*, and when we say new, we don't mean an old style revamped or slightly modified. They are original, distinctive,—*different*. They are made from the very best goods possible to obtain,—in the higher-priced ones, from goods such as you don't often see. Lastly, they are all exclusive in design. Now for prices:—

CAPES

At $9—Of black serge; trimmed with braid and jet; lined with black satin.

At $16—Of black broadcloth; finished with knife plaited taffeta; braid and jet around bottom, finished in open-work effect; lined with black taffeta.

At $20—Of black moire; handsomely trimmed with black jet and braid; finished at bottom with braid in open-work effect; lined with black taffeta; ruffle around bottom.

At $25—Of black net; handsomely appliqued with braid and jet over black taffeta; heavy knife plaited taffeta and satin ribbon at neck; ruffle of knife-plaited taffeta at bottom.

COATS

At $12—Of black clay diagonal; fly front, coat back; lined with black taffeta.

At $12—Of covert cloth; fly front, velvet collar, coat back; lined with striped taffeta.

At $15—Of black Venetian cloth; fly front, notch collar, coat back, strap seams; lined with black taffeta.

At $18.75—Of covert cloth, fly front, notch collar, coat back; lined with plain taffeta.

At $20—Double-breasted reefer; front showing four pearl buttons; wide revers, coat back, strap seams; lined with striped taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

Lawn Dressing Sacques. MANY very pretty styles from which to choose, and low-priced enough, surely. Here are a few of them just to show about what values we're offering, and how much prettiness can be had for little money.

At 75c.—Fitted back; full front, with clusters of plaits; ruffle on bottom, sleeves and collar; ribbon on neck.

At $1—Fitted back; full front; clusters of fine plaits round collar; lawn ruffle on collar, down front and on bottom of sacque.

At $1.50—Fitted back, full front; yoke of fine plaits; wide ruffle on collar, down front and on bottom, edged with narrow lace.

At $1.75—Fitted back, full front; pointed yoke of fine plaits round collar, front and bottom trimmed with wide embroidery.

At $2.25—Fitted back, and full front with clusters of plaits; and insertion; collar, sleeves and bottom trimmed with handsome embroidery.

At $2.50—Fitted back, full front; yoke of fine plaits and insertion; wide embroidery on sleeves and bottom; satin ribbon at neck.

Others up to $4.50.

Second floor.

Well Dressed Boys at Easter. MANY of them will appear in Wanamaker fine clothing. The great selling in this store during the past few days proves the statement. Not only are we clothing a vast army of boys so that they will be well dressed, but we are doing this at very moderate cost. Here are a few items worth more than a passing notice:

Boys' Double-breasted Jacket Suits, in fine worsteds and fancy cheviots; $5 to $13.

Boys' Sailor Suits, in navy blue serges and fancy cheviots; $3 to $10.

Boys' Middy Suits, in navy blue and fancy cheviots; neatly trimmed; $3 to $8.50.

A complete assortment of Boys' Shirt Waists and Blouses at little prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

A SPANISH SCHEME UPSET

Great Britain Declines to Act with the Continental Powers to Preserve the Peace.

JOINT MEDIATION PROPOSED

Efforts of the Madrid Ministry and the Queen Regent to Excite Opposition to the "Pretensions of the United States."

LONDON, April 5.—The movement of the powers of Europe for a joint offer of mediation between the United States and Spain has received a severe and probably fatal rebuff in the form of a definite refusal upon the part of the British Government to participate in it.

Many conflicting and erroneous hints regarding this scheme to bring the Hispano-American quarrel under the jurisdiction of the "concert of Europe" have been telegraphed from the different European capitals. The project is distinctly of Spanish origin, and was set on foot by two influences, official and personal, the former requesting the good offices of the Chancelleries of Europe to prevent war, while the Queen Regent attempted personally to influence the sovereigns. It is understood that the tenor of these communications was to the effect that European interests are threatened by what Spain terms "the pretensions of the United States to the right to interfere in colonial matters."

France, not Austria, was the prime mover in the suggested mediation, and by her counsel it was suggested to the British Foreign Office that the powers unite in a note to the United States and Spain offering to mediate in the dispute between these two countries. Great Britain, however, definitely refused to join in the movement, stating in substance that the Cuban question did not concern her, and while it was not actually announced that she sympathized with American intervention to end the war in Cuba, such sympathy is a fact.

Communications looking to mediation are still being exchanged between the Continental powers, but the latter recognize that Great Britain's refusal to co-operate will rob the movement of much of its weight. The Emperor of Austria is the most deeply interested from certain standpoints; but financial interests seem to have actuated France even more than dynastic interest actuated Emperor Francis Joseph. Emperor William of Germany is known to be lukewarm in the matter, but there is reason to believe he has learned that the majority of Germans are unwilling that Germany should oppose the United States.

It is still uncertain whether the Continental powers will finally offer mediation. Now that Great Britain has cold-shouldered the matter, the diplomats do not believe the United States would accept such an offer, the combination being so evidently biased in favor of Spain that Spain gladly would submit her quarrel to such a tribunal.

The chief importance of the movement, in the opinion of a diplomat who is conversant with the situation, is that it probably will have the effect of widening the cleavage between Great Britain and other nations and of strengthening the growing sympathy and community of interests of the United States and Great Britain.

Spain's present efforts to secure the mediation of the Pope are supposed to be due to the knowledge that European mediation probably will be a fiasco.

WASHINGTON DIPLOMATS ACT.

Conferences in Progress Looking to Mediation Between the United States and Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Diplomatic Corps is advised fully of the telegraphic exchange now going on between the capitals of Europe, and is on the qui vive. One of the members of the Diplomatic Corps expressively stated the diplomatic view of the situation to-day by saying:

"The accord or concert of the great powers is like a concert of musicians, the first requisite being that the instruments be brought into complete harmony. That is what is being done now; the instruments are being tuned to the key preparatory to sounding the first note."

It is known at the Embassies and Legations that France and Austria are most active in endeavoring to bring about a common basis for concerted action. It is understood also that the exchange has proceeded sufficiently to acquaint the powers with the fact that any step they may take toward mediation will be acceptable to Spain. There is not the same assurance that it will be acceptable to the United States, and, indeed, it is the prevailing feeling at the foreign establishments in Washington—and this feeling undoubtedly has been communicated to the powers in the European concert—that the tendency in the United States is against any mediation from foreign sources. This is regarded as making the action of the powers much more difficult. It was said to-day that any mediation by the powers would be based on the willingness of both parties to accept it.

A distinction is made in this case from that of the concert of the powers when they intervened to stop the Turko-Grecian war, and when Russia, Germany, and France combined to compel Japan to relinquish the Liao-Tung peninsula as part of her war indemnity from China. In both of those cases, the European powers carried their action to the point of a positive demand, backed up with a show of force. It is said among diplomatic officials that this attitude was due to the character of the combatants, Greece, Turkey, China, and Japan, it is said, not having attained that status before the world that the United States and Spain occupy. For that reason, it is pointed out, the action of the powers in the present crisis would be purely of a friendly character, carefully designed to avoid wounding the feelings of either party, and expressly based on their willingness to accept this medium of securing continued peace. As already stated, the understanding in diplomatic circles here, based on late advices, is that Spain stands ready to accept this mediation, while the unofficial indications are that the United States will not accept it.

The dispatch from London to-day saying that Great Britain had declined to enter the concert of the powers places a new and most important condition on this European movement, and one which may defeat it. It has been known here that Great Britain was holding out most strongly against any tender of mediation on the ground that it would look like outside pressure to force the hand of the United States. The attitude of Great Britain—and this view has been made known to the State Department—has been that the war in Cuba should cease in the interest of humanity at large.

The French Ambassador maintains his usual reserve, but it is known that he looks forward to definite action on the part of the powers at almost any moment. The Austrian Minister, Mr. von Hengelmuller, denies himself to all callers, and there is the most rigid secrecy as to his communications with the State Department. Assistant Secretary Day said at noon to-day that there had been no mediation or intervention of other powers, material or moral.

Shortly after noon the activity of the European powers began to be reflected through their representatives here. The first outward indication of this was when Sir Julian Pauncefote drove to the French Embassy and had a conference with the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, whose Government has been most instrumental in securing a concert of the powers. The call was not of a social character, but, on the contrary, certain attendant circumstances left no room for doubt that the two Ambassadors were conferring concerning the course of their Governments on the Cuban trouble. There is reason to believe, also, that this conference was preceded by the reception of long cable advices from the Foreign Offices at London and Paris. An urgent request was made of the two Ambassadors for an indication as to their probable course of action, but it was replied that the present juncture was too profoundly grave to permit the slightest public discussion of their movements.

In other diplomatic quarters it was the opinion that a general meeting of the Ambassadors and Ministers representing the powers would be held here. It was the general feeling in these quarters that whatever action was to be taken would have to be taken quickly, and that there was no further time for pourparlers between the European capitals. Notwithstanding this activity at the embassies and legations, none of the foreign representatives, separately or together, had made any overtures to the State Department up to this afternoon.

THE FLOOD AT SHAWNEETOWN.

Number of Victims Not Believed to Exceed Thirty—Destitution of the Survivors.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., April 5.—Twenty-three known dead, a possibility that the list may reach thirty, fifteen hundred people in actual need of the necessaries of life, seven hundred homeless, and damage to the amount of $200,000 is the net result of the flood which swept through Shawneetown late Sunday afternoon. Not one of the bodies has been recovered, and it is not likely that any will be until the waters subside, which will be in ten days or a fortnight.

There is no danger of further damage to the town unless more storms should occur, and even in that event it is difficult to see how matters can be made worse than they now are. The entire town is buried under 10 to 15 feet of water, with the exception of the houses on the embankment immediately fronting the Ohio River. All of these have water in the cellars, and the most of them are flooded to the second story. The water began to fall to-day, and by 2 o'clock this afternoon had reached eight feet from the highest mark.

There is not a loaf of bread, a pound of meat, or an ounce of drugs for sale in the town, the stocks of all the merchants having been destroyed. In addition to the pressing necessity for food, 700 people have been driven from their homes with no clothing but what they wore at the time they were overtaken by the flood. Every available room in town is occupied, and of those whose homes were wrecked a hundred or more are living in the Court House, 100 in the school house, 75 in the loft of a small elevator, 50 in a flouring mill, and 100 on the ferryboat Jessie Wilson.

The people are huddled together in these places with no beds or bedclothing, and last night fully 100 people remained on the open levee in a cold and driving rain driven by a gale of sixty miles an hour. There is no probability, however, that they will be called upon to repeat this experience, as many of them have been taken to Mount Vernon, Cypress Junction, and other places.

The entire country north, south, and west of Shawneetown is covered with water, and locomotion in all directions is almost impossible.

Federal Aid for Shawneetown.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Senator Cullom yesterday sent a message to Chief of Engineers Wilson asking that boats be sent to Shawneetown for the relief of the sufferers from the flood, and he received the following reply, showing what had been done in this respect:

Hon. S. M. Cullom, United States Senate.

Within ten minutes after receipt of your telegram I ordered steamers to Shawneetown from St. Louis, Memphis, and Louisville, if they were available. Replies from Lieut. Patrick of the Engineers at Memphis and Capt. Waterman of the Engineers at St. Louis indicate that the United States steamer Cisco was sent from Memphis as soon as steam could be raised, and that the United States steamer Vidalia was ordered from Cairo.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Ladue to Marry.

WHITESTONE, L. I., April 5.—The engineers at Willets Point expect every day to receive orders which will scatter them all along the coast at fortifications needing the services of engineers. Lieut. William B. Ladue is anxiously awaiting the order and hoping that in his case it may not be until after April 15, as on that day he is to be married. His bride is Miss Evelyn Knight, daughter of Major J. G. Knight, commandant at the post. Lieut. Ladue was graduated from West Point in 1894.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made as follows: Capt. Joseph T. Clarke, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will report to the commanding officer of Madison Barracks, New York, for duty at that post to relieve Capt. Paul Shillock, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Shillock, upon being so relieved by Capt. Clarke, will proceed to Key West, Fla., and report to the commanding officer of the Twenty-fifth Infantry for duty with that regiment.

Transfers in the Third Infantry: First Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, from Company G to Company K; First Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, from Company K to Company G.

Transfers in the Fifteenth Infantry: Second Lieut. Edward T. Hartmann, from Company G to Company H; Second Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, from Company H to Company G.

The resignation of First Lieut. George Rauchfuss, Assistant Surgeon, has been accepted, to take effect April 2.

Second Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, Fifth Artillery, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. Wm. Montrose Graham, commanding the Department of the Gulf, for appointment and duty as aide de camp, to relieve First Lieut. George F. Barney, Second Artillery, who, on being relieved, will report to the commanding officer of the Second Artillery, for appointment as Quartermaster of that regiment.

The medical treatment for which First Lieut. Edward L. Winston, Nineteenth Infantry, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, having been completed, he will rejoin his proper station.

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed six visits between March 28 and April 30 to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Company, Newark, N. J., and not to exceed ten visits between March 30 and May 31, 1898, to the works of the American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection and test of steel forgings and castings for disappearing carriages.

So much of Paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 53, March 5, as directs First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, to take station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is revoked, and he will report to the commanding officer at Fort St. Philip, Louisiana, for duty at that post.

So much of Special Orders No. 70, March 25, as relieves Major Casper H. Conrad, Eighth Infantry, from duty in the office of the Inspector General, in Washington, April 1, is amended to take effect May 1.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers: First Lieut. James F. McIndoe is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Lieut. Col. Garrett J. Lydecker and will proceed to New York City and report to Major Henry M. Adams for duty under his immediate orders.

Second Lieut. William B. Ladue will be relieved from duty not later than April 12 under immediate orders of Major William H. Bixby and will take station at Newport, R. I., not later than April 20 and report to Major Daniel W. Lockwood for duty under his immediate orders.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Frank P. Avery, Third Infantry, is extended three months.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. Olcott is detached from the Mohican April 4 and ordered at once home and to await orders.

Ensign P. Symington is detached from the McArthur April 4 and ordered to the Franklin.

Lieut. N. A. McCully is detached from the Gedney April 4 and ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. Commander C. T. Forse is detached from the command of the Patterson April 4 and ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Lieut. Commander A. P. Osborn is detached from the command of the McArthur April 4 and ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. T. Young is detached from the Navy Hospital, Mare Island, April 4 and ordered to the Mohican.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker is detached from duty with the Talbot April 4 and ordered to command the Talbot at once.

Lieut. C. S. Williams is detached from duty with the Gwin and ordered to command the Gwin April 4.

Ensign W. S. Crosley is detached from duty with and ordered to command the Algonquin April 4.

Lieut. G. R. Evans is detached from the St. Mary's April 4 and ordered to command the Tecumseh.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell is detached from duty with and ordered to command the Osceola April 4.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. C. Bowers is ordered to the New York Navy Yard April 4.

Lieut. J. B. Milton is detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, April 4 and ordered to the Vermont.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Vesuvius arrived at Norfolk April 4.

Puritan sailed from Charleston for Key West April 4.

Standish sailed from Norfolk for Annapolis April 5.

Monongahela sailed from Norfolk for Annapolis April 5.

Brooklyn arrived at Fort Monroe April 4.

SPANISH MINISTER TALKS

Senor Polo y Bernabe Appeals to the American People to Consider Both Sides.

HE DOES NOT BELIEVE IN WAR

Thinks Wiser Counsels Will Yet Prevail—Home Rule Was What the Insurgents Had Asked For—For—Further Reforms.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabe, was seen at the Spanish Legation to-day, and consented to talk on the present condition of affairs. He spoke freely, and at times with intense earnestness. The interview is authoritative throughout.

"I am still hopeful of peace," said he. "That may seem optimistic at a moment when such passions are aroused, such naval and military operations are going on, and when the current of public sentiment seems to be that war is inevitable. I cannot say that I base my view that peace will prevail upon any direct or official information. On the contrary, it is my individual judgment, based solely upon the conviction that in these enlightened days two self-respecting nations, made up of men and women of high aspirations and noble instincts, can not and will not resort to the last and brutal expedient of war. It would be too wanton, too criminal, too offensive to all the dictates of civilization and Christianity for such an awful consequence to be brought about. To be sure, I cannot close my eyes to certain obvious circumstances existing both here and in Spain. At times these have inclined me to share the popular view that the relations between the two countries were fast approaching an irreconcilable issue. And yet at no time has it seemed to me, nor does it seem to me now, that that issue has progressed beyond the bounds of a reasonable and just settlement, alike honorable to both Governments.

Two Sides to the Case.

"Consider for a moment some of the elements of the present crisis," the Minister went on, speaking with much vigor. "Can it be possible that your people will consider only one side of the case? Let us for a moment admit that there are always two sides to this case. There are always two sides to a case, and is it just or fair or chivalrous for your people, borne on by their strong and innate patriotism, to say, 'We are right, Spain is wrong; that ends it?' In a spirit of simple justice, why will not this disposition yield for a moment to a calm consideration of both sides of the case, including some of those factors which are vital and essential to Spain.

"Cuba has been a colony of Spain from time immemorable—from the time of the discovery by Christopher Columbus—and as a part of Spain there is clustered about it a reverence almost sacred. Cuba is regarded by our people just as you regard one of the States of your Union. What would be said if some foreign power said to the United States that Illinois or Texas or California must be free and independent of the United States? Would not your very honor be brought in question? Of course, I can understand that some one will rise up and say, 'Yes, but the States are well governed and are at peace, while Cuba is misgoverned and in a state of insurrection.' There, again, simple justice and fairness demand that there be something more than abstract assertion. To be sure, your press tells of brutal savagery existing in Cuba. I do not wish to deal in discrimination. The time for that has gone by.

No Savagery in Cuba, He Says.

"But I give you my word that this savagery does not exist at all, that all reliable reports, official and unofficial, Spanish and American, agree that whatever may have been the condition of affairs a year or two years ago, Gen. Blanco has inaugurated a humane and beneficent system characteristic of the man. Naturally, with an insurrection in progress, military affairs have pursued the usual methods of military life. And in this they have been constantly restrained at all times by the determination to have their operations worthy of an honorable nation and an honorable people. That is all Spain has sought to do in putting down a rebellion. It is what any Government on the face of the earth would do. It seeks no more and no less than to preserve her established rights.

"Now, as to autonomy. For some reason, intense feeling has been aroused in this country against the home-rule régime which Spain has inaugurated in Cuba. It seems to be overlooked, in the passion of the moment, that home rule has been the aspiration of the Cubans for years. It seems to be overlooked also that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney urged a full measure of home rule as the means likely to bring about a termination of the Cuban conflict. Spain has granted that, granted it with the deepest sincerity. There is a disposition to find flaws in the details of the plan. Let any one who is anxious to pick flaws and who cares for war take this home-rule plan and examine it in detail. He will find that it gives the Cubans the most complete control of their own affairs. They have a Parliament of their own and a Cabinet of their own Ministers. Is it fair, just as this local Parliament and local Cabinet are about to assume complete control of the Cuban affairs, to sweep aside this entire system and to declare that it is a failure before it has even been tried? I do not wish in this to repeat an argument for autonomy, but simply to call attention to the fact that plain justice dictates that a system of home rule, brought forth after the deepest solicitude and consideration, and based upon what the Cubans themselves have long desired, and on what the United States Government deemed most fitting as a settlement should not be lightly dismissed on representations of the press, or even on the representations of men of sober judgment.

On Premature Condemnation.

"If the latter say that this home rule is not a success, I reply: 'Your opportunities for investigation have not been adequate, and, moreover, success or failure cannot be judged before a system has been tried, and when its initial steps have been attended by difficulties, not only in the interior of Cuba, but circumstances without tending to defeat the end sought.

"Even though we may differ on this, at least we should agree that the judgment of one should not be forced arbitrarily upon the other. For the moment it seems as though this equitable view was set aside, and instead we hear 'Autonomy is a failure. We say so. That ends it. Spain must not say that she is either sincere or that the plan is a success or will be a success.' Now is such an attitude consistent with the usual process of considering both sides of a question? Can a self-respecting nation admit of such a contemptuous disposition of a policy she has presented in the interest of peace and prosperity for Cuba?

"As to the reconcentrados, I can only say that the decrees of concentrados have been revoked, and urgent steps are being made for the relief of these poor creatures. While there is no doubt of the misery of their condition, yet the Government is making the most heroic efforts to alleviate this condition. As to the insurgents, they have borne arms against Spain for three years, entailing terrible loss of life and money. And yet, believing these men to be misguided, the Government has sought to regain their confidence. Even to-day the official gazette at Havana publishes an appeal by the home-rule Government, urging all those in arms, insurgents as well as Spaniards, to cease hostilities, join hands, and unite in celebrating the restoration of peace. It tells them also that if this home rule is not perfect that it may be improved.

The Invitation to Rebels.

"In short, the insurgents are invited to join the Spanish soldiers in laying down their arms, saying that a period of calm may be given during which just and wise counsels may prevail for the permanent betterment of Cuba. Whether this will succeed, I do not know. It seems as though some of the insurgent leaders, and particularly their Cuban advisers in this country, were bent upon an irresponsible policy and were deaf to reason, to a cessation of arms or to any proposition calculated to restore peace, no matter how beneficial it might be for Cuba.

"You ask me as to the latest phases of negotiation. Of this I cannot speak, owing to the restrictions of my position. I can only say that, despite the animosities aroused, I believe that calm counsel will yet prevail and that the United States and Spain will be able to solve this problem on a basis just and honorable to all concerned and without recourse to arms. I fully recognize the earnestness, patriotism, and intense vigor of the American people. But I feel that it is not improper for me to suggest that at such a profoundly solemn moment earnestness and strength should be tempered with calm judgment and a disposition to look at both sides of the question and not alone at one side."

The Only Thing Needed.

To Remove Bronchitis, Catarrh, Consumption and Pneumonia

From the List of Dangerous Diseases is the Education of the People.

Ever since the discovery that catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption were purely local diseases, caused by the presence of bacilli in the air passages, the medical profession throughout the whole world have bent all their energies to finding some method or remedy by which these bacilli could be reached and destroyed. How they have succeeded is best told by a glance at the reports published by the different Boards of Health in all the larger cities in this country, which show not only a great increase in the number of deaths yearly from these diseases, but a startling growth in the number of persons afflicted. This failure to find a cure for diseases of the respiratory organs must not be construed to mean a lack of ability on the part of the medical profession, for they have discovered many remedies which would kill these germs. Yet, strange to say, not one of them could be conveyed to the parts affected by dry air. It can be readily seen, then, that the discovery of "Hyomei," a germicide of sufficient power to kill at once the bacilli of these diseases, and at the same time volatile enough to impregnate every particle of air breathed by the patient, yet leaving it free from moisture, was one of vital importance to the medical world. Doctors throughout the whole country began to test the efficacy of this new remedy, and now, after two years' trial in hundreds of cases under their own care, over 3,800 physicians claim that "Hyomei," the Australian Dry Air Cure, is the only treatment by which all the diseased parts of the respiratory organs can be reached and cured.

Furthermore, it is claimed that in families who are predisposed to catarrh and consumption, if the fathers and mothers will but instruct their children in the use of "Hyomei," the rising generation will be freed from those dread diseases. It would seem, then, that nothing remains to be done in order to remove these diseases from the list of dangerous ones but to teach the people the value of "Hyomei."

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning Monday, April 4th, and continuing for one week, free treatment with "HYOMEI" and free samples of the same will be given at the drug store of FRED'K K. JAMES, 700 8th Av., cor. 44th St.

FREE TREATMENT

by a local physician with "Hyomei" given daily at the office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

"HYOMEI" outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles, 50c. HYOMEI BALM, (a wonderful healer,) 25c. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS OR SENT BY MAIL. Send for the story of "HYOMEI." Mailed FREE.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
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ANY OLD THING can be made to fit the head. Only a hat blocked on artistic lines fits the face and makes you look younger.

KNOX NEW YORK

KNOX'S HATS. Absolutely Correct.

Canadian Sugar Duties Raised.

OTTAWA, April 5.—Mr. Fielding announced to-day that the tariff on raw sugar would be increased from 50 cents per 100 pounds to 65½ cents per 100 pounds. The polariscope test would be used instead of the present analysis system. In the case of refined sugar, that would also be an increase in duty. Sugar not 90½ degrees paid $1 per 100 pounds, and under the new tariff would be $1.24½. Sugar from the West Indies would be entitled to 25 per cent. reduction. This increase in the tariff was made to meet the reduction in the revenue which would come from the adoption of the preferential tariff.

Coffin Held at Ward Line Dock.

Officials from the navy yard called three times yesterday at the dock where the Ward Line steamer City of Washington is tied up for the metallic coffin supposed to contain the body of Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt, which was brought from Havana and consigned to the navy yard, but were unable to obtain it without a Custom House permit. When they went to the Custom House to get the necessary permit it was closed, and the body was held at the dock until this morning. The consignor of the coffin, which was not accompanied by a death certificate, was Lieut. Commander Wainwright.

National Guardsmen Lose Their Work.

BEVERLY, N. J., April 5.—J. McElroy, a knit goods manufacturer here, discharged two operatives of the factory, members of the National Guard, who on Tuesday last responded to a trial call to arms by the commander of their company. The citizens are aroused over the affair and constructed an effigy, which was burned last night in the main part of the town in the presence of a large crowd. There is great indignation in the town over the discharge of the men.

Well-Known Lumberman Dying.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 5.—Isaac P. Wetmore, for thirty years one of Northern New York's leading lumbermen and well known in Canada, was to-night stricken with paralysis in the street. He is likely to die.

ICE-BOUND WHALERS FAMISHED

Third Officer Tilton Says the Vessels Will Be Ground to Pieces by Ice—Relief Not Yet Arrived.

NANAIMO, B. C., April 5.—George F. Tilton, third officer of the steam whaler Belvidere, who has just reached the outside world from the vessels imprisoned in the ice, says that the steam tender Jeanie, the steam whalers Orca and Belvidere, the schooner Rosario, and a bark are near Point Barrow.

He says that the men on the frozen vessels are suffering untold privations on account of the scarcity of provisions, and are compelled to feed on the rankest of fish and meat. The natives are disposing of their canines at $50 a head.

Tilton came south by way of the Mackenzie and Yukon Rivers and was just five months and twenty-two days making the trip of 2,000 miles to the Pacific Coast, during which he and his two Indian guides suffered the most excruciating agony from the intense cold.

On his way out Tilton met Lieut. Jarvis and the overland relief expedition. He directed them to the point at which the fleet was frozen in, but it was thought best that he continue on his journey to St. Michael in order to make known the safety of the [illegible] Tilton, bidding farewell to his [illegible], commenced his long and [illegible] journey, and when he [illegible] secured a steamer to take him and his guides to await a south-bound vessel. He was intercepted north of Sitka by the Albion and was transferred to her and came south.

The United States rescue steamer Bear, which is at Dutch Harbor, has not as yet been of any assistance to the ill-fated whalers, who have been imprisoned in the ice since Oct. 10.

No deaths had occurred among the whalers when Tilton started south. Speaking of the prospects of the whalers, he said that beyond a doubt the vessels were total wrecks. As soon as the ice breaks the vessels will be ground into match wood.

The whalers do not know that any efforts are being made to relieve them. There is a possibility that aid may be rushed overland by the route Tilton followed.

Labels in Department Stores.

At the Social Reform Club, 28 East Fourth Street, the discussion last night was on the topic of union labels. Mrs. Maud Nathan told of a label which it is proposed by the Consumers' League to issue, which is to be put on all articles sold in the department stores, with the object of guaranteeing to purchasers that the employers of those places treat their workmen properly. There were also talks by Starr Michaels and Edward King.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal [illegible]

WANTED HIS WIFE'S TEETH.

Summerville Sought to Recover His Wedding Present on the Street.

Because James Summerville thought his wife too pretty and tried to pull out of her mouth two lower front teeth which he had presented to her as a wedding gift nine months ago at a cost of $8, Magistrate Wentworth, in the West Side Police Court, fined him $10 yesterday morning. The Summervilles have not been living together for several months, and when on Monday James met his wife going to the factory where she worked, after renewing his prayers and entreaties that she come back to him again and meeting with a refusal, he seized her by the arm and inserted his fingers in her mouth, in an attempt to extract the teeth, exclaiming, "You're too pretty, and I'm going to spoil your beauty."

Summerville was frustrated in his designs by a passing citizen and made his escape, but was afterward arrested at his home.

Secretary Sherman Here.

Secretary Sherman arrived in the city last night and took quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said his visit had no connection with National affairs, and that he was not prepared to talk about Cuba or the probable result of the President's message to Congress. He is here in the interest of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, of which he has been a Director for many years.

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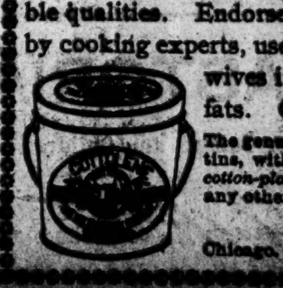
is a combination of two pure natural products—choice beef suet and refined cotton-seed oil, as pure and golden as the southern sunshine which produces it—making, a shortening and frying fat unequaled in healthfulness, cleanliness, flavor and digestible qualities. Endorsed by eminent physicians, recommended by cooking experts, used by thousands of discriminating housewives in preference to lard and other cooking fats. Once tried, always used.



The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks, "Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

METHODISTS ASSAIL SPAIN

The New York Conference Demands the Expulsion of Spanish Rule from Cuba.

NO PAPAL MEDIATION WANTED

Only Three Votes Against This Report of the Committee—An Unusual Display of Patriotism—The Appointments of Ministers.

A demonstration of a character rarely seen at a gathering of churchmen accompanied and followed the report of the Committee on National Affairs, presented to the members of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday at the Metropolitan Temple at the morning gathering of the last day of its ninety-ninth session.

The report demands the exclusion of Spain from this hemisphere, proclaims Spain's responsibility for the explosion under the Maine, and terminates with expressions of confidence in President McKinley. Three votes were cast against the adoption of the report and 165 for it. The indignation of the majority against the stand taken by the trio of dissenters found expression in cries of contempt.

After business of a routine nature had been transacted, the report was made the order of the day, shortly after 10 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. John M. King, the General Secretary of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, as Chairman of the committee, presented the report, which is in part as follows:

> The relation of Spain to the Americas has always been that of suppression and spoliation, of commercial monopoly and political despotism, and her grasp has never been relaxed except by successive revolts and revolutions. We believe that the following facts constitute an indictment demanding the expulsion of Spanish rule from Cuba:
>
> 1. Its destruction of commercial interests of the United States, already making an invoice of hundreds of millions of treasure.
> 2. Its insolent searching of our merchantmen on the high seas and repudiation of claims for restitution.
> 3. Its cowardly insult to our honored President, by its representative at our Nation's capital.
> 4. Its trivial treatment of international diplomatic relations.
> 5. Its requiring the United States, in obedience to humiliating treaty obligations, to police the seas, to prevent the extension of aid to struggling patriots seeking aid.
> 6. Its criminally permissive, if not ordered, destruction of the Unites States battleship Maine, with the loss of the lives of 266 American defenders.
> 7. Its barbarity and inhumanity in the methods of warfare, with its treacherous murder of men, its herding and starving of the aged, and women and children, to the extent of over 400,000 in number; its ingenious and exterminating tortures of a people it has neither the courage nor the vigor to conquer.
> 8. Its sacrilegious pretext of claiming to be a Christian nation.
> 9. Its prostitution of the moral sense of our citizens by obliging them for years to look upon and become familiar with fiendish barbarism, so near us that we can almost hear the cries of its victims.
> 10. Its paralyzing power upon the Christian civilization of the century, by holding in darkness denser than that of the Middle Ages the inhabitants of the fairest island of the sea.
>
> We want no overtures from our Government or to our Government for settlement of the burning questions confronting us as a Nation, based upon propositions emanating from Rome. Let efforts emanating from that source exhaust themselves in humanizing and civilizing Spain. American institutions will guard their own honor.
>
> We desire to renew our expression of confidence in the patriotism, courage, and capacity of the President of the United States, and to record our faith in the wisdom of his counselors, and the belief that Congress will be found equal to the demands of every National emergency. We commend our rulers and lawmakers to the confidence of the people and the guidance of God. We pray that the issue of the events of these momentous days may redound to the glory of God and to the good of man.

At the conclusion of nearly every period of the report, the Ministers interrupted with hearty applause. At the reference against mediation through the Pope, the applause was particularly strong. Immediately the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Temple, started to sing "My Country, 'tis to Thee," and all joined in.

Bishop Hurst put the question of the adoption of the report to a vote, which he announced as unanimous in favor of its acceptance. A hush of surprise followed, when the Rev. George B. Mead of Vailgate, N. Y., said that he had risen against the adoption of the report, and demanded the recognition of his vote. Bishop Hurst called for another vote, and 165 votes were counted for the adoption of the report. Against this course the Rev. A. H. Haynes of Lagrangeville, N. Y.; the Rev. Richard Wheatley of Cold Springs, and Dr. Mead were recorded.

On the motion of the Rev. J. W. Macomber it was voted to send the report to President McKinley and the Committees on Foreign Relations in both houses. The members of the committee who drew up the report were the Revs. J. M. King, C. W. Millard, A. J. Palmer, T. Lamont, J. W. Campbell, C. E. Wright, S. Lowther, P. M. Watters, and E. L. Hoffecker.

It took several minutes for the stir over the committee's report to settle. Bishop E. G. Andrews then took the chair, and the report of the Committee on Temperance was read by the Rev. Dr. John Read of Yonkers. In the course of the report the committee pledged that "we, as a conference, favor local option," condemned the Raines law, and deplored the treating habit.

A sharp controversy then came over declaring for local option. The report was finally adopted, several amendments aimed against the local-option clause being defeated.

Among other matters of business at the morning session, W. F. Ottarson was ordained as Deacon, and it was voted that on Oct. 3 each Methodist Episcopal Church in this city take a collection for missions.

At the afternoon and evening sessions the greater part of the time was devoted to routine matters. Bishop Hurst, in an address upon the proposed American University, said that infidelity was at the base of the proposed institution, and he assured his hearers that the university would never be established.

The last act of business before the conference adjourned was the assignment of ministers. In his prayer before announcing the assignments, Bishop Hurst said: "May we never engage in war nor shed one drop of blood unless the cause is just. Let the attitude of our people be such that God in heaven approves." Expressing his own sentiment, later, he said: "I hope we shall have no war. May God avert such a calamity!"

Changes in Assignments.

In the assignment of ministers the following changes from the assignments of last year were made:

KINGSTON DISTRICT—Ashland, George W. Rice; Blenheim, Mindo Vielcheff; Bloomville, M. B. Cummings; Lexington, to be supplied; Livingstonville, to be supplied; Malden, C. J. Deming; New Baltimore; John H. Fyfe; Oak Hill, Samuel Bullen; Phoenecia, G. W. Thompson; Pine Hill and Shandaken, J. M. Bennette; Ravena, J. W. Leadbetter; Round Top and Acra, to be supplied; Stamford, F. D. Abrams; West Fulton, to be supplied; West Hurley, F. C. Sommers.

NEWBURGH DISTRICT.—Accord, E. T. Byles; Alligerville, N. L. Heroy; Bloomingburgh, W. R. Hunt; Bridgeville, R. L. Rose; Bullville, to be supplied; Cannonsville, to be supplied; Cook's Falls, Methol, and Acidalia, to be supplied; Crawford and Galeville, to be supplied; Deposit, Alfred Cooms; East Branch, J. P. Carley; Florida, to be supplied; Goshen, Arthur M. Griffin; Hancock, M. L. Gates; Highland, W. E. Clarke; Hurleyville, Frederick Withey; Korhonkson, to be supplied; Modena, W. W. Wilcox; Monroe, T. W. Downs; Monticello, G. N. Ramsay; Napanock, to be supplied; Newburgh: Grace Church, Arthur Jamieson; Trinity, F. C. Iglehart; Stevensville, to be supplied; Stone Bridge, B. E. Smith; Trout Creek and Loomis, to be supplied.

NEW YORK DISTRICT—Boscobel, to be supplied; Croton Lake, C. B. Conro; Croton-on-Hudson, Harry Sheldon; Gorden's Bridge, C. H. Reynolds; Katonah, Eli Quick; Lake Mahopac, C. W. Lordon; Mount Kisco A. T. Civill; New York, Calvary, W. P. Odell; Centenary, Angelo Ostrander; Fordham, D. H. Hannabrugh; *Perry Street, S. C. Hearn; *Franklin Street, to be supplied; *Purchase, W. F. Tetley; *Shrub Oak, A. M. Gay; Tarrytown, *St. Paul's, J. G. Oakley; Tuckahoe, William Ackroyd; *West Pleasantville, G. G. Keyser; ½Yorktown Heights and Mount Zion, H. W. Ackerly.

POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT.—Alford, James Douglass; Chatham, David McCartney; Claverack, to be supplied; Copake, J. S. Tredeinnick; [illegible], J. H. Lane; Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Thomas Lamont; Gaylordsville, to be supplied; Johnsville, to be supplied; Lakeville, Jesse Ackerman; Lenox, E. S. Potter; Lithgow, to be supplied; Milan, to be supplied; New Fairfield, Haviland Hollow, and Reynoldsville, to be supplied; North Egremont, C. T. Cooper; North Goshen and South Norfolk, to be supplied; North Highland, to be supplied; Pine Plains, to be supplied; Pleasant Valley, J. P. Taylor; Poughkeepsie: Trinity, Frank Beale; Red Hook, P. N. Chase; Rhinebeck, S. F. White; Rhinecliff and Hillside, [illegible] Cross; Spencertown, G. E. Kerr; Stockport, [illegible] Grube; Tivoli, W. R. Evans; Wappingers Falls, David Phillips; West Stockbridge, to be supplied.

New York East Conference.

The New York East Conference continued its sessions yesterday in the James Methodist [illegible] Church, Brooklyn. While the [illegible] considered, Presiding Elder Charles S. Wing said that Carl John Stenstrom had been unable to locate. The Rev. Dr. Hill said he did not think Mr. Stenstrom was cut out for a pastor. It was decided to have a trial. A committee was appointed, which later reported that the charge of inefficiency was sustained. The East Maine proposition to decrease the proportion of ministerial representation in the General Conference from one in forty-five to one in sixty and two lay delegates was adopted by a vote of 121 to 69.

CAMDEN CONFERENCE CLOSED.

CAMDEN, April 5.—The Southern New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference closed here to-day, after selecting Atlantic City as the next place of meeting. The statistical report of the conference shows the following figures: Total number of churches, 327; value, $3,109,795; number of parsonages, 178; estimated value, $470,720; paid for improvements, $118,318; paid on church indebtedness, $52,585; present church indebtedness, $519,729. There is in the conference a total membership of 51,809, with 5,953 probationers. The number of Sunday schools is 366; officers and teachers, 7,226; scholars, 55,824. Among the chief appointments were: Camden District, Presiding Elder, D. B. Harris; Atlantic City, Central, A. H. Eberhardt; First, G. S. Maserell; St. Paul's, G. L. Dobbins; New Brunswick District, Presiding Elder, J. L. Roe; Bridgeton District, Presiding Elder, J. B. Graw.

STATE ENGINEER EXAMINED.

Mr. Adams Unable to Find the Memoranda on Which His Canal Estimates Were Based.

ALBANY, April 5.—The examination of State Engineer and Surveyor Adams was continued by the Canal Investigating Commission when it resumed its session at 10 o'clock to-day. Counsel Blackmar led to the report made by the State Engineer to the Constitutional Convention of 1894, which decided to provide $9,000,000 for canal improvement. Mr. Adams testified in part as follows:

"It was estimated that work on the Erie Canal would cost $5,310,000; on the Oswego, $1,208,000; on the Champlain, $2,300,000; for lengthening, $2,755,000; a total of $11,373,000. This estimate did not include the cost of constructing any vertical walls, and such cost was placed at the round figure of $1,000,000. These estimates were based on the blue-line maps of the canals in the engineer's office, which showed the length of the canals, the number of locks, and other such details. Access was also had to the records of the survey of 1876, which showed the cross sections and elevations of all parts of the canals.

Commissioner McEchron asked Mr. Adams if the commission could not have access to the memoranda on which these estimates were based. Mr. Adams replied that he was unable to find the memoranda on which the estimates were made, although his entire office had been diligently searched.

Asked if he did not have formal reports from subordinates who assisted in making the estimates, he replied that no such reports had been received.

Mr. Adams then stated that prior to the request of the Constitutional Convention for estimates for the cost of canal improvements, a conference was held in his office on that subject by the engineers of his department and the representatives of commercial bodies of the State. These representatives had submitted estimates for canal improvement, which he and his engineers said were too low. The commercial representatives said that it would be necessary to make low estimates or else the Constitutional Convention would not consider the question favorably.

It is the intention of the commission to examine Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge when it has finished with Mr. Adams.

FORGED NOTES IN BOSTON.

J. L. Tucker and Others Arrested for Uttering the Signature of John Stewart & Co. of New York.

BOSTON, April 5.—A man said to be John W. Cotton called at the office of Andrew F. Leatherbee, a lumber dealer at 376 Albany Street, on Friday last, and represented that he was going to build a house in Somerville. He wanted to purchase the necessary lumber, and ordered about $1,000 worth, in payment for which he is alleged to have presented a note for $1,500 signed by the John Stewart Company of New York and countersigned John Stewart.

The people at the lumber office were suspicious of the note and said that before they accepted it they would have to look up the standing of the concern. Instead of doing so they wired to New York asking the company if they had issued any such note, and the reply came back that the paper was probably a forgery. Sunday Mr. Stewart came to Boston, and after examining the note pronounced it a forgery.

When Cotton called again Monday at the lumber office Inspector Mahoney placed him under arrest. Cotton is said to have told the police that he obtained the note from Michael Keyes. Keyes was arrested, and he in turn is alleged to have said that he obtained the note from Henry D. O. Kerros, having an office at 5 Park Square.

A letter was found upon Keyes from John L. Tucker of New York, and it is alleged that the writer asked Keyes to return certain notes which he had in his possession, and which Tucker had intimated he had previously asked Keyes to return simultaneously with the alleged attempt to utter the paper at Leatherbee's office.

Kerros is said to have given a note for $1,000, also signed by the John Stewart Company, to Frank E. Wyman of 67 Chauncey Street, who is agent for Steinfelt & Rosenblat of 598 Broadway, New York. This note is said to have been forwarded to the latter concern, and is probably in their possession. Kerros, who formerly worked for the Stewart Company, is said to have told the police that he obtained the note from Tucker also. Chief Watts at once ordered Tucker's arrest.

John L. Tucker, twenty-two years old, who claims to be a broker, and says he lives at 255 West Twenty-second Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Roady and O'Rourke of the Central Office on a telegram from Boston. The complainant is William Burke of Boston. Tucker is supposed to have passed bogus checks.

BROKE ANOTHER RECORD.

The North German Lloyd racer, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, began the 1898 season of ocean-record breaking in the trip completed yesterday morning at this port. She made the trip from Southampton, over a course of 3,120 knots, in 5 days and 20 hours. This beats her best previous record breaking performance by 2 hours and 35 minutes. The former record was made on her maiden trip in September last year, when she covered a course from Southampton of 3,050 knots at an average speed of 21.39 knots. On the trip just completed she reeled off an average of 22.29 knots an hour. Had she come over the course covered in the September trip at this speed her time would have been 5 days 16 hours 50 minutes.

The passengers who landed yesterday were delighted at the vessel's performance. Her daily runs had been a subject of all absorbing interest throughout. It had been hoped she would beat her best hourly average, made on an eastward voyage, of 22.35 knots, but Capt. Engelbart saw the promises of bad weather when she reached the Banks and knew that he could not hope to do this. From the time of starting to noon of the next day, March 31, there was a fresh breeze and moderate sea, and the run was 458 knots. To noon of April 1 there was a moderate breeze and sea, and the day's run was 555 knots. Then followed to April 2, noon, light breeze and smooth sea, 555 knots; to noon, April 3, fresh to light breeze and smooth sea, 561 knots; to the 4th, northeast storm off the Banks, thick snow, and high seas, followed by clearing, 535 knots. The run from noon of the 4th to 7 o'clock yesterday morning, 461 knots, brought her to Sandy Hook. She ran into the storm that raged along this coast yesterday morning off Shinnecock.

Capt. Engelbart said yesterday that while the Kaiser was at Bremerhaven the Emperor William and members of the Cabinet boarded the vessel and she made a little run out into the North Sea that they might know what it was to sail on her. She did not attempt any great speed, however. The Emperor was delighted, and gave to the Captain his photograph and the imperial colors. The Captain believes he is the first ship's Captain thus honored.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who was a passenger, said he had enjoyed his trip. He refused to be interviewed. Among the other passengers from Bremen and Southampton were Richard Harding Davis, Dr. J. P. Miller, J. C. Prince, Dr. S. S. Pugh, Lieut. R. L. Russell, United States Navy; Major J. W. Stine, A. B. Stockwell, H. Whitney, L. P. Roberts, L. Morgan, and Capt. G. Morrison.

[illegible]

BONDS ISSUED BY CUBANS

Report that They Have Been Used to Purchase Support Denied by Junta Officials.

TREASURER GUERRA INDIGNANT

Only $100,000 Worth Have Been Disposed Of, He Says, and Offers to Submit His Books to Any Competent Authority.

The belief of members of the Junta that forces are at work in Washington looking to intervention by this Government without recognition of the present Cuban Republic was strengthened yesterday by reports received from Washington. Light seemed to be thrown on the statement made the preceding day, in which Horatio S. Rubens characterized those working to this end as "the financial element of the peace-at-any-price people," who, realizing that action by this country had become inevitable, sought now to have the insurgents ignored in whatever action this Government should take.

To further their purpose, these persons, it was said yesterday, had availed themselves of the reports in which it had been made to appear that bonds of the revolutionary government had been lavishly used to purchase support, and that recognition of the republic as at present constituted would be but lending the power and influence of the United States to give value to these bonds and enrich their holders. Representations to this effect, it was said, had been made to high officials, and to the President himself, and it was feared they had not been without effect.

Mr. Rubens was asked yesterday if the Junta would make a statement in reference to Cuban bonds and the charges made concerning the use to which they had been put. His reply to this was to send a message to Benjamin F. Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban Revolutionary Party and of the delegation in the United States. Mr. Guerra, who was at his office in Water Street, appeared shortly at the offices of the Junta and answered all questions put to him freely, eventually formulating his replies in the following statement:

"As Treasurer of the Cuban Revolutionary Party and this delegation, I am authorized to sign all bonds which are issued, and I have control of them jointly with Gen. Palma, the delegate. Regarding the statements which have appeared in certain unfriendly papers to the effect that newspapers and public men have received large blocks of bonds of the Cuban Republic, designed to enlist their sympathy and support, I will say that the charges are made in the utmost bad faith and for the purpose of casting aspersions on those who have been active in furthering our cause. Now, with reference to the bonds, they were printed by two concerns. F. R. Warley of 180 Broadway printed bonds for us in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, aggregating $3,000,000 face value. Bonds were also printed by the New York Bank Note Company of 75 Sixth Avenue in denominations of $5 and $10, and aggregating in face value $150,000. These were the only bonds we have had printed, though we had authority to issue them to the extent of $10,000,000. Absolutely none others have been issued on behalf of the Cuban Republic.

"There are extant bonds issued by the revolutionary party of the war of 1868-78, but none of these have been handled by us, and we have never assumed responsibility for any obligations other than the issues referred to, made by the present Government, and that was in 1896. Of these $3,150,000 we have disposed of not more than $100,000 face value, and these were sold for cash. We have had numerous offers for our bonds, but as we would sell them at the rates offered only in very large blocks the negotiations came to nothing. The average price obtained for those disposed of was 40 cents on the dollar.

"It is highly probable that the malicious stories concerning these bonds have originated with certain parties who about ten days ago told us that the reason for the delay of this Government in taking action was due to obstacles which could be removed if we would agree to give them $10,000,000 of our bonds for $2,000,000 cash. We of course refused, and we were told that we would be sorry for it.

"We have never given any bonds to any newspapers or newspaper men, or to any official of the United States Government, or to any one whomsoever for political services. The idea is plainly ridiculous, for we did not need to do so, and we do not to-day.

"I have in my possession all of the bonds printed, except the $100,000 which we sold, and I am ready to show them to anybody who has any interest in seeing them.

"As we did not have to purchase the sympathy and support of the American people, so we did not have to think of purchasing the press or its representatives, or Congress, or the high American officials. It is worthy of note that these insinuations emanate only from the few rabid anti-Cuban papers of the country. These statements are a direct insult to the American press, to Congress, and every official of this country who is in sympathy with our cause.

"Not one bond has passed out of my hands without being paid for in cash, and I stand ready to make this statement under oath and to show my books to any competent authority."

PANDO'S MARCH TO SANTA ANNA

It Is Given Out in Havana That He Defeated the Insurgents in Many Skirmishes.

HAVANA, April 5.—At the Palace it is given out that Gen. Pando on March 26 left Vertientes, Province of Puerto Principe, and that during his march to Santa Anna he sustained only slight skirmishes, destroying large quantities of supplies stored for the insurgents, and capturing many horses. At Yeguas the Spanish column, according to the Palace account, dispersed the insurgents. At San Blas the insurgents confronted the troops of the Spanish commander, but were finally defeated, leaving many dead on the field, and having seven captured.

At Iman, Gen. Castellanos, with forces of all arms, has destroyed everything that could be serviceable to the insurgents, carrying the work of destruction toward Solodad. He sustained a continuous fire on the way, the Spanish forces losing one killed, a Lieutenant, and thirty soldiers wounded.

At San Felipe, Juan Bautista, and Cubana Libre, the Spanish sustained a severe fire, killing the insurgent Lieut. Emelio Nunes, destroying several sugar mills and ranches.

There has also been considerable activity on the part of the Government troops in other parts of the same province.

HEALTH PROHIBITIONS MODIFIED.

Americans Not Required to be Examined on Leaving Havana.

HAVANA, April 5.—The Bache and the Blake arrived this morning from Key West to take to the United States American citizens who desire to leave the island. It now appears that the yellow fever prohibitions are modified in Florida only so far as the Americans are concerned.

The Olivette may not come here Thursday, as had been expected. All depends whether those who wish to go prove numerous enough to require more boats than the Bache, the Blake, and the Mascotte. The knowledge of the arrival of these vessels and of the modification of the quarantine rules was not generally known among Americans in Havana this morning, but when they are aware of it there may be a good deal of crowding.

Dr. Brunner's office witnessed to-day the same large attendance as yesterday of people eager to be vaccinated or to be examined for health certificates.

Sale of Oranges for Cuban Fund.

The Riverside (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with the Riverside Fruit Exchange, has shipped a carload of California oranges to this city to be disposed of at auction for the benefit of the Cuban relief fund. The shipment consists of about 300 boxes of the choicest fruit. J. H. Schneider of 101 Park Place, the agent of the Riverside Fruit Exchange, has placed the fruit in the hands of E. L. Goodsell, the auctioneer for the Fruit Auction Company, to be knocked down to the highest bidders to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock on Erie Pier, No. 20, North River. The entire receipts from the sale will be turned over to the Cuban Relief Society, every person connected with the packing, shipping, and selling of the fruit having contributed [illegible] free of charge.

Sometimes a man has one shoulder higher than the other. You would never know it after we made his suit.

Special sale of imported coverts for top coats, lined with silk throughout, to order $18.00. Black vicuna thibet for coat and vest, with striped imported trousering, suit to order $20.00.

We give present and future protection! Money back or a year's guarantee!

Samples, Fashion Review, free on application.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.
WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

THREE INCHES OF SNOW

Mist and a High Wind from the North Accompanied the Unexpected Fall.

BUDS AND EARLY CROPS SUFFER

Storm Extended Over the Greater Part of the State—Stamford Line Boat Shadyside in Collision in East River.

The lamb which exalted himself early in March was humbled yesterday morning by the proverbial lion. There were indications as early as Sunday that that lamb would need more than his young fleece to keep him warm before the days of April showers, the gentle gatherer of the trailing arbutus to the contrary notwithstanding. It was very bad weather yesterday morning for the dainty little flowers of Spring that come up betimes and smile in fancied security beneath the mold of last year's leafage.

It seemed like a downright snorter of a blizzard that had struck this town overnight to the awakened New Yorker, who rubbed open his sleepy eyes to behold, bewildered, streets and buildings covered with snow and a lot more of the flaky stuff rushed to a reckless slant in its downward course by a howling blast from out the north.

It was a regular Winter storm that had come on April 5, and persons said, as they always do when snow comes in April, "Who ever saw such weather in April?" But the Weather Bureau clerk said that it was nothing unusual. A storm had been working over from Arkansas to the coast. It was central somewhere off Hatteras in the morning, and in its course to the northeast New York was caught in its western edge. It left rain in some places before it left the coast, but the temperature here was about right for snow, so we had snow.

There was a good deal of mist accompaniment, and the humidity was 100 at 8 A. M. That made it feel colder than it was. The lowest temperature was only 25° at 11:45 A. M., but one felt chilled through, though he wore the raiment that kept him comfortable in the Winter with the mercury shivering around 10°.

The snow and mist, the humidity and temperature were exasperated into being as obnoxious as possible by a wind that blew most of the morning at from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, and, shifting to northwest, developed a velocity of thirty-seven miles at two o'clock in the afternoon. The temperature, however, began to rise after that and reached its maximum, 29 degrees, at 4:30 P. M.

The uniformed force that was once the pride of Col. Waring got to work early, and the snow-removing equipment that had been put by was brought out. The department had three inches of snow to grapple with. That, at least, was the amount that fell between 3:05 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

For precedents the storm of yesterday could cite April 3, 1895, when the city was blanketed with snow, and April 6 and 7, 1896, when three inches fell. In the same month last year, but a week later, there was a snowstorm, followed by rain.

The storm had blown over before the afternoon was old, and during most of last evening the moon was showing bright in a clear sky, which later, however, became overcast. The storm was off the coast last night east of Boston.

While the snow and mist were thick yesterday morning the Stamford Line boat Shadyside came in collision with a railroad float off Pier 38 East River. The starboard paddle wheel of the steamboat was smashed and she had to come back to her pier. There was some little excitement among her passengers.

Reports from Long Island quoted the farmers as saying that the storm had been very destructive to buds and early crops. Budding fruit trees in Jersey also suffered. Farmers in that section, however, hope that the snow may save seed from the blight of frosts, and there is still hope that the peach crop has not been seriously affected.

Pears are thought to be a lost crop, however. Most of the varieties were well advanced. The buds required only a warm rain to burst. The frost has killed them. The southern counties are from two to three weeks earlier than the ones in the latitude of New York, and in some places farmers report that fruit trees were in bloom. Last night the petals had withered and were falling.

The snow extended over the greater part of the State, and the cold was felt almost as severely at Cape May as in Bergen.

BLIZZARD IN MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Fruit Crop Will Be Seriously Damaged by Frost, Growers Say.

MATAWAN, N. J., April 5.—A blizzard, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, struck Monmouth County early this morning, and although the weather has cleared to-night the thermometer is below the freezing point, and the fruit growers say that the cold snap will seriously injure the fruit crop.

The warm weather previous to this time had started the buds, especially upon the peach trees and the Keiffer pears, the latter being grown in great numbers throughout Monmouth County. The farmers say that the snow and ice will to-night freeze upon the buds, and kill them completely.

The snow of to-day is said to be the first that has fallen in Monmouth County during the month of April in many years.

Suicide of Asa Nichols.

Asa Nichols, a deckhand on the revenue cutter Chandler for fifteen years, committed suicide at the Whitehall Hotel yesterday by asphyxiation. He had been despondent for some time, and said he saw little to live for.

Staats-Zeitung to Entertain.

The officers of the Austrian corvette Donau have accepted the invitation of Oswald Ottendorfer to inspect The Staats-Zeitung Building on Saturday night. After viewing the plant the visitors will be further entertained at the German Press Club.

Thirty Tons of Food Shipped.

KEY WEST, April 5.—Thirty tons of provisions for the Cuban reconcentrados that have been delayed here for three weeks will leave by the Mascotte to-night.

TREASURY READY FOR WAR

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip Says Preparations Have Gone On Since Maine Disaster.

WE HAVE $730,000,000 IN GOLD

The Government Holds $175,000,000 and the Banks Have More—The Country Never Stronger Financially—A Contrast with 1861.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—"While the Navy and the War Departments have necessarily been much in evidence in the making of preparations for the possibly impending conflict between the United States and Spain," said Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, "the Treasury Department has not been behind in giving close attention to what is quite as essential as battleships, namely, the National finances as they relate to war. Recently ex-President Harrison said: 'The Treasury Department is the steam plant from which all other departments get their power.'

"While battleships are being overhauled, repaired, and made ready for action, the officials of the Treasury Department have been going over this power-generating establishment of the Government, looking into the history of past conflict, seeing what its organization is capable of, measuring new conditions represented by the increased wealth and population of the country, and generally making complete preparation for speedy action in case of necessity.

"When war comes new influences operate upon the public revenues. The first boom of cannon is a call for increased resources, and is likely to be followed by sharp decrease in ordinary receipts. Fortunately, at no time since the civil war has the United States Treasury occupied so strong a position as it does now, with the exception possibly of the surplus days of 1889-90. The circulation statement of the Treasury Department issued April 4 shows that we have an enormous stock of gold in the country, almost $730,000,000. Of this amount the United States Treasury holds $175,000,000 net gold. We are $75,000,000 above the traditional reserve maintained for the redemption of the United States notes and the notes of 1890, and the tendency is toward an increase at the rate of $200,000 a day. About 10 per cent. of the customs receipts are being paid in gold.

Banks Have Gathered Gold.

"Contrast the condition of the Government at the outbreak of the civil war. July 1, 1861, the United States Treasury had but $2,862,000 gold, and scarcely any other kind of money. To-day our cash balance of $226,000,000 is 77 per cent. in the yellow metal. In 1861, from August to November, the Treasury had to resort to the Associated Banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The banks of these cities held only a small amount in gold, and yet they furnished practically $150,000,000 to the Treasury in gold. The Government then began its paper issues, and these, added to the strain on the banks' specie reserve, resulted in the suspension of specie payments by them in December of that year.

"The situation between that period and the present is in marked contrast. Of the great stock of gold in the country, the National banks alone hold more than $220,000,000. Since the disaster to the Maine in Havana harbor banks throughout the whole country have quietly pursued a policy which without disturbing business has made them financially strong, not less important to the country's welfare than impregnable fortifications and coast defenses. Since Feb. 19, the week of the Maine disaster, the New York banks have reduced their loan accounts by $50,000,000, and at the same time they have increased their specie holdings by $25,000,000. The contraction in the loan item represents to a considerable extent liquidation at the Stock Exchanges and the sale of sterling exchange collateral, but back of it all there has been the strong tendency to fortify against the uncertainties of the future. What is true of New York banks is generally true of banks throughout the country. Their policy for six weeks has been to prepare for a strain, and it would seem that they are well provided for all contingencies.

War Taxes and Loans Easy.

"But, notwithstanding the strong financial position of the Government and of the moneyed institutions of the country, there would, in any sort of conflict, soon be a necessity for additional revenues. This has given grave concern to those charged with the administration of the finances of the Government. Unquestionably, if war should come, our first victory should be the placing of the National Treasury upon a war basis.

"Expedition in this direction is of the utmost importance. We have recently noted the experience of a little delay in passing a tariff bill, which resulted in abnormally heavy importations to such an extent that not until a month ago did the new tariff begin to give promise of a sufficient revenue to support the Government. Since, however, a resort to increased taxation is, when accompanied by the utmost expedition, rather a slow process, there should be some means existent whereby the Government could raise funds more speedily. A temporary loan of say $100,000,000, to be made in the form of Treasury notes, limited to a time not longer than one year, to bear interest at the market rate, might be of great advantage to the Government in an emergency. Such authority was asked for by the President when Congress convened. The Treasury has ample facilities and agencies for financing such a loan.

"It is believed by the best authorities that a long-time loan could be negotiated among our own people for an amount as large as $500,000,000—a 5-20 loan, say at 3 per cent. In the present state of finance such bonds could be negotiated among our own people at par. Loans of this kind, to take the place of the necessarily slower means of raising money by taxation, might be followed by some important increases in the internal revenue schedules, as well as some additions to the items of the customs tariff.

Comparison with Civil War Times.

"We have been looking into the operation of the internal revenue act in force in 1866. It produced during that fiscal year revenue to the amount of $310,000,000. Of course it is not probable at all that there would be a return to the heavy taxation of those times. We would not have to make the effort now to raise $310,000,000 a year that was made in 1866. We have doubled in population since then, and more than doubled in wealth. The internal revenue schedules in force at this time subject to taxation distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco and snuff, oleomargarine, filled cheese, opium, and playing cards. These items the last fiscal year produced $147,000,000 in revenues. An addition of $1 a barrel to the tax on beer would add $35,000,000 a year to the public revenues. A slight increase in the tax on tobacco and a return to the system of special taxes and licenses in vogue a few years ago would contribute much to the revenues without greatly adding to the burdens of any one.

"A stamp tax on bank checks and drafts, mortgages, deeds, receipts, &c., would not be greatly felt. The internal revenue receipts amounting to $310,000,000 in 1866 included $73,000,000 in round figures from incomes. The balance was made up by taxes on articles and occupations, which included almost innumerable items. But without the necessity of resorting to a great majority of these, it is probable that the Government revenues, in addition to the aid from internal revenue sources, might be sufficiently augmented by small taxes on tea, coffee, and spices. These items might easily be made to raise $85,000,000 per annum.

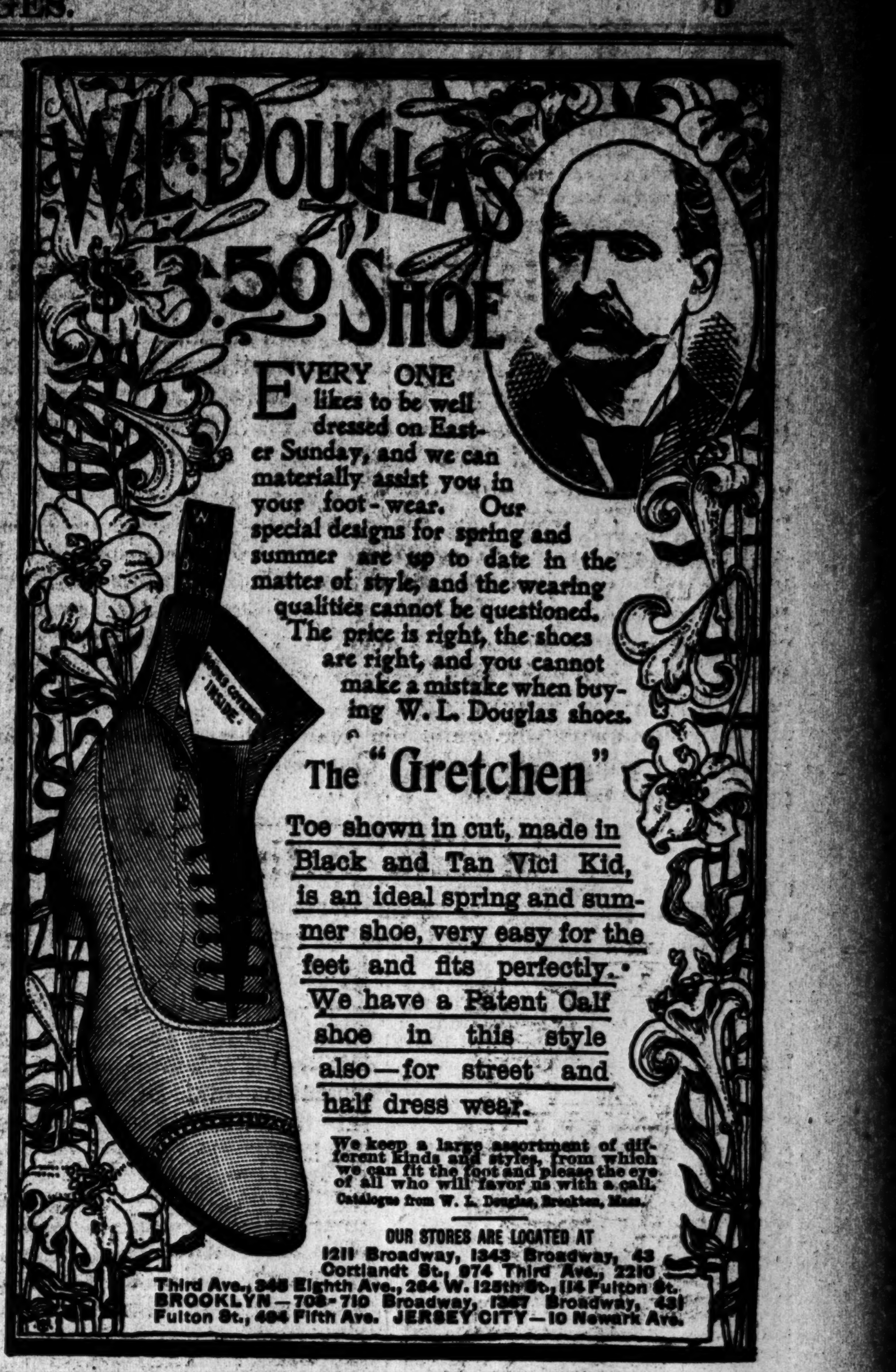
Beer the Most Available Tax.

"The most available tax for immediately increasing the revenue, however, would be a tax on beer. The Government machine in this line is so well organized that if an additional tax of $1 a barrel on beer were to be authorized this afternoon, to-morrow morning the Government would begin to be in receipt of the additional tax. It would mean simply the placing of two stamps on the barrels, where one is now placed.

"I mention these things in no wise officially, and without the intention of conveying the idea that any one of them or all of them will be resorted to, but merely to show that the engineers of this big steam plant, the Treasury Department, have been measuring the capacity of its engines for future effort. Its bearings are lubricated, and when the strain comes you may be sure it will be found to work without jar.

"With respect to prospective legislation increasing the tax on beer and other articles, it is said that fortunately legislation can be so framed that brewing interests will not be able to anticipate an increase in tax by heavy purchases of stamps prior to the actual production of the beer. The trouble of the department about the time of the passage of the Dingley tariff, which repealed the provisions of the old law providing for a rebate of 7½ per cent. on stamp purchases, will not be repealed, but advantage, it is said, can easily be taken from that expense to frame legislation so that the additional tax will accrue on beer to be stamped on and after the day any act might go into effect.

"In anticipation of this increased tax brewers in different parts of the country have already made application for large supplies of beer stamps, but in all cases these requests have been refused, and the department will see that any legislation is so framed as to meet attempts to evade the increased tax."



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TWENTY-EIGHT MEN AT CHESS.

A team chess match with teams of fourteen each between the Brooklyn Chess Club and the Cosmopolitan Chess Club was played last evening at the rooms of the Cosmopolitan Chess Club at 1½ Second Avenue. There was a fairly good attendance. The Brooklyn Chess Club team consisted of Messrs. Richardson, Napier, Helmes, Marshall, De Visser, Ruth, Swaffield, Morphy, Fere, Elwell, Dr. Taber, Breckenridge, Chinnock, and Chadwick. These were pitted against the following players of the Cosmopolitan Chess Club: Koehler, Hanham, Roething, Fenn, Nugent, Kneff, Terker, Taubenhaus, Newman, Dr. Fischman, Winter, Schoenbaum, and Tannenwood.

The games were not all completed by midnight. The unfinished games are to be adjudicated by Champion Pillsbury. Some of the games were quite interesting, especially one played by Kneff and Ruth, a Petroff defense. Kneff played white, and by a brilliant combination forced his opponent to resign after thirty-three moves. Another good game was a Giuaco piano, played by Chadwick against Tannenwood, who compelled Mr. Chadwick to capitulate after careful, conservative play. Major Hanham defeated Mr. Napier, who, although quite young, is considered to be a crack player of Brooklyn. Mr. Newman drew with Mr. Elwell, and Mr. Winter lost to Mr. Breckendridge.

Princeton Baseball Games.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 5.—Owing to to-day's storm the game which the Princeton baseball team was to have played to-morrow against the University of Maryland has been canceled and the Tigers will not start on their Southern trip until Thursday morning. The games that will now be played on the trip are: Thursday, April 7, Baltimore, at Baltimore; Saturday, April 9 and Monday, April 11, Georgetown, at Washington; Tuesday, April 12, University of Virginia, at Charlottesville.

Baseball Exhibition Series.

If the weather permits, the New Yorks will open the season at the Polo Grounds to-morrow in an exhibition game with the Newarks of the Atlantic League. Columbia University will meet the New Yorks on Friday, and on Saturday the Jaspers of Manhattan College will play at the Polo Grounds. On Monday and Tuesday games will be played with the Rochesters of the Eastern League. The members of the New York team will arrive home from Lakewood this afternoon.

COMPANY G WINS TROPHY.

It Scores 579 Points at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

The match for the Officers' Trophy was continued at the Twenty-second Regiment last night. Company G scored 579 points, giving it the lead. Company I came within one point of tying the score. Last night's scores follow:

COMPANY G.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. J. J. Greville	30	28	58
Private Corrigan	17	29	46
Corp. Slator	30	32	62
Sergt. Burns	30	35	65
Private Levien	32	34	66
Lieut. Buck	26	29	55
Capt. Dayton	19	33	52
Corp. Horton	25	28	53
Corp. Sayles	31	31	62
Private Swaniski	30	30	60
Total	270	309	579

COMPANY I.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private R. Hutchison	27	32	59
Private F. G. Roberts	29	33	62
Sergt. C. G. Moses	32	33	65
Lieut. A. H. Dyett	29	30	59
Private G. W. Lumb	26	26	52
Private A. M. Evans	29	26	55
Sergt. G. H. Clark	29	32	61
Private J. P. Corrigan	28	30	58
Private J. L. Dickson	24	24	48
Private M. B. Mendall	28	31	59
Total	281	297	578

Stockton Wins at Court Tennis.

L. M. Stockton of the Boston Athletic Association defeated T. Suffern Tailer of the Racquet and Tennis Club in straight games in their match for the amateur court tennis championship, which was continued at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday afternoon. Stockton easily won the first game by a score of 6—2. Tailer made a bold bid for the second game, finishing in the score of 6—5. The third game resulted 6—3 in favor of Stockton. The match to-day will be between L. M. Stockton and J. H. Morgan.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Peixotto won, Rosormonde second, Plumeria third. Time—1:16¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Ellsmore won, Towanda second, Daily Racing Form third. Time—1:09½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Go To Bed won, Twinkler second, Rey Del Tierra third. Time—1:48¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse; for two-years-olds. Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Saintly won, Maud Ferguson second, San Ramon third. Time—0:56.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Bonito won, Refugee second, Myth third. Time—1:41½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Fonsavannah won, Montgomery second, Bellicose third. Time—1:14.

Seawanhaka Club Meets.

The third annual meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for the year was held in their Twenty-second Street clubhouse last night. In addition to the routine business, the by-laws were amended so that by a unanimous vote at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees any former member of the club may be readmitted to membership at any time that in their opinion such action will be for the best interests of the club. The possibility of a cruise of the new knockabouts was considered. It may be held during the races of the college crews at New London.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Mikado—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Old Coat—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Uncle Tom's Cabin—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The 3 Bells—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Royal Box—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Die Schoene Galathe—The Little Lambe—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—His Last Appearance—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Illustrated Lecture—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

A TWO-SIDED RESPONSIBILITY.

The decision between peace or war is the gravest responsibility of rulers.

The pictures of the horrors of war drawn for us by the blessed peacemakers are all true. The waste, the wounds, the unburied dead, the sickening work of the surgeon, the lifelong sorrow of loved ones, and the horrible backwardness and brutality of this savage way of settling disputes among civilized States who boast that their municipal law provides a remedy for every private wrong—these are the common and inevitable incidents of war. It is a costly remedy.

But peace may come too high. PATRICK HENRY thought it too dear if purchased at the price of chains and slavery. "Our petitions have been slighted," he said; "our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult, our supplications have been disregarded, and we have been spurned with contempt from the foot of the throne."

"We cannot suppose," said SAMUEL ADAMS, "that our opposition has made a corrupt and dissipated nation more friendly to America, or created in them a greater respect for the rights of mankind. We can therefore expect a restoration and establishment of our privileges and compensation for the injuries we have received from their want of power, from their fears, and not from their virtues. The unanimity and valor which will effect an honorable peace can render a future contest for our liberties unnecessary. He who has strength to chain down the wolf is a madman if he lets him loose without drawing his teeth and paring his nails."

Although we dread war, let us not be blind to the worthlessness of peace established upon a crumbling foundation. We know the ways of this wolf. Loose her on terms dictated by her own cunning and she returns to raven us again when we think we are most secure. Leave her vested with her ancient easement of the sheepfold, and soon the noise of the mangled and terrified flock will startle us once more in the nighttime. Even though with uplifted paw she solemnly forswears mutton, it will be most imprudent to allow her even to prowl in the neighborhood.

We know that to declare war is a frightful responsibility. We know that this last awful argument should not be resorted to until every peaceful argument has been tried. But do honor and a peace-loving disposition bind us to waste the Summer in trying every quack's nostrum that is offered, in discussing propositions that start from false assumptions and lead us nowhere? While we painfully spell out cipher dispatches about [illegible] more mines are planted in Havana Harbor. We are [illegible] and a powerful fleet assembles at Cadiz. They beseech us to give the autonomist Government time to arrange an honorable peace with the rebels, and a squadron equal in fighting power to our combined naval forces at Key West and Hampton Roads moves across the Atlantic.

If we close the negotiations when every serious proposition has been exhausted and strike with all our might, the affair is soon over with no great loss on either side. Parley with them over terms that it is an affront to propose and a degradation to consider until they are quite ready, and we come upon them in their strength. We sink their battleships and cruisers and lose our own, the months and the millions go, yellow fever comes upon the field, thousands perish where tens would have been taken, and waste and harm are entailed that make a long recuperation.

The responsibility for the unnecessary loss of two or three warships and a thousand brave men is not to be lightly dismissed either from the mind or from the conscience.

WHY WE FAVOR INTERVENTION.

The letter from Mr. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY which we print this morning may be accepted, we think, as a fair expression of the views of those who deny that we have any just occasion for a war with Spain or for meddling in the affairs of her Cuban colony. Its representative character entitles it to candid consideration. It is written, moreover, as a formal protest against the present position of THE TIMES. For that reason we must examine Mr. PEABODY's letter and justify ourselves against his criticisms. The facts, the principles, and the arguments by which THE TIMES supports its positions are at the command of its readers for daily restatement and review. If in so grave a matter as the issue between peace and war its positions had not the basis of justice and principle and firm conviction it would discontinue its editorial page and make no comment on public affairs nor any attempt to influence public opinion.

Mr. PEABODY errs at the outset in asserting that "the principal ground urged for the intervention of this country in the affairs of Cuba and Spain is that of humanity." That may be the sole ground urged by others; it is not the sole or the chief ground urged by THE TIMES. Humanity is not a lawful ground of intervention. In Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT's familiar dictum, interference on that ground alone is an act "above and beyond the domain of law." THE TIMES justifies intervention in Cuba on the strictly legal ground of necessity as a measure of self-protection. Spain maintains in Cuba not an orderly government, but a hell upon earth, an "open sore," as Prof. WOOLSEY calls it. The horror of it and its nearness to us disturb our tranquillity and menace our domestic peace. The attention of our people, of our lawmakers, and of our high public officers is diverted from home interests to this distressing phase of foreign affairs. The passions of pity and of anger stir the public bosom. Our Government is compelled at great expense to maintain a coast patrol to prevent the natural sympathy of our citizens with the struggling Cubans from finding expression through acts in violation of neutrality; and in addition to the cost of its measures of vigilance the Government incurs the risk of immense damages through claims based upon its failure to prevent the issue of armed expeditions.

In the judgment of THE TIMES, sustained by historical precedents and the principles laid down by all the leading writers on international law, both of which it has liberally and conscientiously presented in support of its position, this state of affairs constitutes that "grave, manifest, and imminent danger" which is held to be a lawful ground of intervention in the affairs of another State, and has repeatedly been made the basis of such intervention.

But humanity is also a justifying ground for intervention. We have uniformly made it a second and subordinate ground, because, while self-defense is an imperative necessity, as to which all men should be agreed, the sentiment of pity, being felt in different degrees by different men, is a much more disputable reason for so serious a step. In his message of last December President MCKINLEY said that the further action the United States might be compelled to take in Cuba would "be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this Government owes to itself, to the people who have intrusted to it the protection of their interests and their honor, and to humanity." Does anybody suppose that order of words was dictated by caprice, by cadence, by accident, or by anything else than an instructed and deliberate intention to put the stronger reason first?

The obligations of humanity do not require us to "include under its broad banner the Europeans and Asiatics," as well as the Cubans. That is the obligation of near-by nations. It may be a cynical use of mathematical language to say that the intensity of pity is inversely as the distance of the object which excites it, but it has the merit of being true. At any rate, pity for the near-by and starving Cubans is, while pity for the remote and massacred Armenians is not, a force to move this nation to forcible intervention. The lynchings in Ohio and South Carolina are not a case at all in point. They are sporadic, occasional, isolated, individual crimes, occurring as murder and arson occur in highly civilized and virtuous communities in Massachusetts; while the Cubans are afflicted with an epidemic, permanent, universal, confluent, and organized hell upon earth.

What is the "true mission" of this Republic, Mr. PEABODY? And what gains to humanity may we not ever [illegible] your broad general proposition that war means suffering and death, and that "the affections" should have "first consideration" whenever the subject of war comes up for discussion at the council table of Governments?

Have civilization and Christianity won their way solely through the affections? There must have been loving women among those who saw JOHN SOBIESKI's twenty thousand Poles set out for the defense of Vienna. If he had been melted by their tears and persuaded by their supplications, Vienna would have fallen into the hands of the Turk, the unspeakable, infidel Turk. The stamp tax was really a little thing—only one shilling a quire on foolscap indenture blanks, and but ninepence on what we call commercial note paper. Even FRANKLIN thought that "frugality and industry will do a great deal toward indemnifying us." As for taxation without representation, that could be remedied, FRANKLIN argued, by sending representatives to Westminster for the American Colonies. Those were the makeshifts that the autonomists of that day proposed, and peace-loving Poor Richard fell in with them—for a time. His signature to the Declaration shows what he thought about it later. But if the affections must always have first consideration his earlier views were right, and he ought not to have gone over to the rebel party. Was independence dearly bought by the suffering at Valley Forge? Then ought not the "wayward-sisters-depart-in-peace" policy to have been adopted by LINCOLN? To be one nation, not two, cost us a greater price than any other nation has ever paid for its salvation. If Mr. PEABODY doubts whether we erred in not giving "first consideration" to the affections of those who gave up their loved ones, let him ask the question in that part of the country where the burden of sorrow and desolation fell heaviest. We make no argument in behalf of war. We abhor it. But we submit that if it were not the general opinion of mankind in all ages that there are calamities worse than war this world would now be very little under the sway of humane and Christian principles. The spirit that has prepared the way for the advancement of mankind is the spirit of GEORGE WASHINGTON, ANDREAS HOFER, LOUIS KOSSUTH, TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, BOLIVAR, and MACEO.

Mr. PEABODY's suggestion of a plebiscite in the island of Cuba "under the supervision of neutral officials to be, by agreement, designated by various nations," is open to the rather serious objection that it calls for a complete abandonment of the policy we have pursued in regard to Cuba for seventy-five years. Spain has held that island under our guarantee of possession. We have repeatedly assured her and the world that no other European nation should be permitted to take Cuba from her or to interfere in its affairs. Our diplomatic correspondence shows that we have refused to allow England and France to participate in a discussion of Cuban relations to ourselves.

Again, Mr. PEABODY says the proposition to recognize the insurgents is made "without any consideration for the views of the other and probably more numerous as well as more influential residents of the Island of Cuba." If they are the majority, why, with the help of 200,000 Spanish soldiers, have they failed to crush the insurgents utterly? Certainly Mr. PEABODY has no reason to doubt "the capacity" of the insurgent forces. They must be veritable kings among men. Is it likely that these doughty warriors would long leave in peace and stability the Government set up by Mr. PEABODY's plebiscitum? For ourselves we have no fear about the "crippled child." Men who can fight with the bravery and determination of these insurgents can govern themselves.

It is not true that we propose to force upon the Cubans a Government not of their selection. Our proposition is that they shall select it free of Spanish control. If then they vote for an empire it is none of our concern, nor should we interfere with their freedom of choice. It is because we believe that no permanent peace is possible until the Cubans are thus free to choose and maintain their own Government that we have from the beginning insisted that the time has come for Spain to quit this hemisphere.

LET IT WAIT.

The Governor will give a hearing today on two bills which are closely connected. One is the so-called Page bill, to make room on the bench for former Police Justices who are now shut out by the requirement that appointees shall be members of the bar. It is a bad bill, and the fruit of a deal which the Governor should not aid.

The second bill is the Eldridge bill, which, with others, amends the general law as to street railroads. The passage of this was largely aided by a combination on the Page bill. There are many objections to it. The most obvious, which ought to be conclusive, is that it is impossible to tell exactly what effect it will have. That it will give vitality to perpetual franchises in cases where the charter meant to limit them to twenty-five years, including those of the "Huckleberry" Road in Manhattan and the Bronx and certain others in Brooklyn, is asserted. That it will give valuable privileges to the Third Avenue and Metropolitan Roads is clear. What compensation the public will get or how its rights are guarded, if at all, is not clear.

The bill was passed in such form that members of the Legislature not in the secret knew not and could not know what amendments to the present law it made, or what their effect would be. Even if GOV. BLACK knows—which is not likely—the bill should be left for full consideration and examination. It would be a great pity if the Governor should commit himself to it and then investigation should show that it was a fraud on the public. That is a risk he ought not to take.

THE RECONCENTRADOS.

It was the condition of the reconcentrados that brought on the latest crisis in Cuban affairs. The crisis has still been rendered much more acute by the destruction of the Maine. But undoubtedly the two chief factors in the production of the present temper of the American people are the official report which dealt with the destruction of the Maine and what was virtually the official report of Senator PROCTOR upon the condition of the reconcentrados. Upon this subject there are many other reports, formally as well as virtually official, from our Consuls in Cuba, in the possession of the President. He has not yet transmitted them to Congress for two reasons almost equally obvious. One is that as soon as they are published the lives of their authors would no longer be safe in Cuba. The other is that the disclosures they make are such that as soon as they are published there will be no holding the American people, and the reports are withheld as inflammatory matter.

But meanwhile the point is raised that the reconcentrados would be worse off in case of war than they are now. This point is raised by persons whose position is entitled to every respect, and also by persons whose position is entitled to no respect. It is raised by those who are deeply impressed, as indeed every sane adult must be, by a sense of the horrors of war and who still believe that we can gain without war what we should propose to ourselves to gain by war. It is raised also by those whose position is mere opposition, and who are always moved to "take the other side."

It is the latter class that is entitled to no respect, while the former is entitled to every respect. For these it is worth while to explain that in the event of war the opening of some Cuban port or ports through which our supplies would reach the insurgents, and therefore the reconcentrados, would be a question not of weeks, and scarcely of days. The Spanish Navy's patrol of the coast of Cuba has been entirely ineffectual even against the Cubans. One of the Spanish grievances against us is that we have not entirely succeeded in stopping all points of our coast to prevent the escape of "filibustering expeditions," although it is notorious that all that has been effectively done in this direction has been done by us. As soon as a tug escaped our patrol her voyage was as good as successfully ended, for the Spanish patrol could not prevent her from reaching her destination. Does anybody imagine that what the Spanish Navy could not do against the opposition of the insurgents it can do against the opposition of the insurgents aided by the United States Navy? Without doubt we could at once take possession of Cuban ports and send supplies to Cuban non-combatants with even less resistance than we have hitherto encountered. The Spanish officials have not had the face directly to resist our efforts to ameliorate the condition of these wretched people. They have even been shamed by us into pretending to appropriate Spanish money for their relief. But in indirect ways, such as complaining that smuggling was covered under the mantle of American charity, they have obstructed our efforts to administer relief. For each reconcentrado who might suffer from a declaration of war it seems safe to say that there are five who would be rescued from suffering by an open declaration of war which should put an end to the state of things of which Senator PROCTOR has said: "It is not peace, nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation."

THE QUESTION OF BLOCKADE.

In case of war between Spain and the United States, there is no likelihood that the fanciful dream of some Spanish diplomatists that the ports of this country can be blockaded will come true. There would, indeed, be little advantage to Spain if it could be realized. She could not interfere with our food supply or with our military supplies, and the injury she could inflict on trade would fall very heavily on neutral Governments which would insist upon the strictest conformity to the requirements of international law. This is that ingress and egress for the blockaded port shall be made obviously and continuously dangerous. For such a purpose Spain has no sufficient navy and no base of supplies near enough to enable her to use one in blockading a single port.

On the other hand, an early step on the part of the United States would be closing the ports of Havana and Matanzas, if no others. This would essentially be a prelude to their capture, but, independent of capture, the shutting out of food and other supplies from the districts now occupied by the only available Spanish military force, and the prevention of its reinforcement, would require a blockade. With the navy now at command this process, while not an easy one, should prove entirely feasible. It would be resisted by Spain and would probably lead to the first naval conflict. If the Spaniards should be defeated in this, and the chief ports of Cuba be closed to outside supplies, the end would come very rapidly. The operations of Spain in any case must be practically defensive; those of the United States, if war occurs, will be aggressive, and a blockade of Havana and Matanzas would not only be of the highest advantage, but would be decisive.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Foreign residents of Japan continue to be apprehensive about the consequences of abolishing the extra-territorial courts. One of them, writing to THE TIMES from Kobe, says that although the Japanese legal code reads extremely well, its application by the native officials to Europeans and Americans may result unpleasantly. The laws of Japan are founded on those of France and Prussia. They provide for no writ of habeas corpus, and suspected persons may be subjected under them to confinement in a manner which to the foreigner amounts to real cruelty. Release on bail while nominally obtainable, is in many cases put entirely beyond reach, and this is true in civil as well as in criminal proceedings. Suspects, too, receive the same food, clothing, and general treatment that is given to convicts, and native scientists have demonstrated that, owing to physical differences between foreigners and the Japanese, rations on which the latter can live comfortably enough will inflict on the former both present pain and permanent injury. Prisoners are clothed, Summer and Winter, in what we would call pajamas, thin as well as simple, and no one but a Japanese can find them sufficient protection from the weather. This is an especially important point, because the shelter provided for the inmate of the Mikado's prisons is not equal to that given by an ordinary tent. In the case of real criminals little complaint is justified, but innocent persons are often accused of crime, especially where racial prejudices and misunderstandings have free play, and our correspondent thinks that the possibilities outlined by him deserve the serious attention of the United States Department of State before the new treaty with Japan goes into operation.

—Unpleasant as it is to think that there are some large and expensive guns under the Maine's submerged turrets, guns that it would be most convenient for us to have just now, there need be no added pain from the thought that they may be rescued and used by the Spaniards. Before Capt. SIGSBEE left Havana he caused the breech blocks to be carefully removed from these cannon, rendering them worthless for any purpose. To make assurance doubly sure, it is said, strong acids were forced into the big tubes before the wreckers departed.

—Dr. L. SAMBON strongly maintains in The British Medical Journal the theory that the malady known as "sunstroke" is an infectious disease due to a specific bacterial organism. His strongest argument is the fact that sunstroke, instead of being prevalent in all countries where the temperature is high, as would be the case if it were the result of heat, has very definite geographical limits, and these limits have no connection with isothermal lines. It is common in some districts where the sun has comparatively little power, and, on the other hand, is unknown in some where the climate is excessively tropical. Thus it is prevalent in the low-lying plains of the Indus and the Ganges, where, owing to the moisture in the air, the temperature in the sun is lower than in the highlands of Assam, or the Peninsular plateau, from both of which the disease is absent. Similarly it is rife in the Mississippi Valley, and is unknown on the Colorado plains. That heat alone is not the cause is proved by the cases of miners, iron puddlers, and stokers, who work in far higher temperatures than that of the hottest known climate. Another feature of the disease is that it comes in epidemics, which may be more fatal among men sheltered in a hospital ward than among those in the same district exposed to the sunshine. It is an interesting coincidence that both rheumatism and sunstroke—diseases once attributed to the physical action of the extremes of cold and heat—are now shown to be of organic origin. Dr. SAMBON might have added to his examples by a visit to the West Indies, where true sunstroke is almost unknown, though other maladies popularly known by that name are often produced by exposure to the sun's direct rays.

PERSONAL.

—American inventors do not all know that, under the law which went into effect on Jan. 1, United States patents are no longer terminated by the expiration of prior foreign patents. Hitherto such was the case, and in order not to decrease the period of their control over the home market our inventors often neglected to protect their rights abroad, and so lost a considerable part of the possible rewards of their ingenuity. Under the present arrangement they can reap a harvest from foreign fields without danger to that closer to them.

—Returns from the town liquor agents in Vermont show that in the past year the sum of $167,156, or 87 cents for every man, woman, and child in the State, was expended there for intoxicants of one sort or another. Every drop of this was sold for "medicinal, mechanical, or chemical purposes," but it would take more than human credulity to believe that more than one drop out of twenty was used for such purposes or for any other than the quenching of what it is customary to call thirst. How much the Vermonters spent for liquors besides the sum mentioned nobody knows, but as they have no more difficulty in making purchases of illicit dealers than do the residents of other Prohibition States, and as they are not less inclined thereto, the total amount devoted to "rum" was certainly two or three times that which went into the town agencies. Still, Vermont seems to be content with her present system, and will not hear of license or local option. It is her own business, of course, but an expression of mild wonder is justified by the retention of a plan which not only fails, and confessedly, to accomplish its avowed end, but also trains a large portion of the population in petty lawbreaking and sneaking mendacity.

WHY SHOULD WE INTERFERE?

As a long-time reader of THE TIMES, and one greatly interested in its responsibility as a leader of public opinion, I must ask space formally to protest against its present position of endeavoring to justify a war upon Spain by this country. The principal ground urged for the intervention of this country in the affairs of Cuba and Spain is that of humanity. Will not a true conception of humanity lead us to include under its broad banner Europeans and Asiatics as well as Cubans, Spaniards no less, and surely our own citizens? Are not the true relations of the United States of America to humanity ignored by this one-sided plea for an effort to abolish a temporary condition of suffering and misery which is, alas, not too far removed from many others even nearer home? Doubtless the conditions in Cuba are horrible and painful and a sad reproach on the efficiency of the Government there, but are not the conditions which enabled lynching parties in Ohio and South Carolina and other States to go unpunished even more of a reflection upon our self-governing communities? The many crimes and atrocities in Turkey and other lands are strong appeals to our love of humanity, but, as I believe, very properly this Government has so far acted on the sound principle of attending to its own most serious problems and not wasting its energies on more distant ones.

The country is aroused to a supposed responsibility for the righting of wrongs in Cuba. Is it not time that there were held up to the mind and conscience of our people the true mission which for a century and more this Republic has measurably accomplished, and of which it will make sad wreck if it now undertakes to shed the innocent blood of its own citizens to endeavor to right another's hideous wrong? I believe it would be a grievous wrong to its highest mission.

The plain peoples of the world have during the life of this Republic come to look upon her as the true leader in the cause of humanity. Why? Mainly because of her unexampled career of progress, and because of the possibilities for material prosperity and advancement which her avoidance of war complications made so manifest. Millions of the working masses have looked, and should still look, to this country for the accomplishment of the universal hope in humanity's advance. Has not one of the most notable movements of recent years been the widespread activity of labor organisations throughout the world in behalf of arbitration as a substitute for war? They realize that war is always waged finally at the expense of the toiling millions, who not only pay the taxes, but who also give of their sons' and brothers' blood, which they rightly think too sacred to shed. Can a nation's honor be more sacred than that of the individual who once fought duels to maintain it? And we have abandoned the practice. Is it not a monstrous thing to have the struggle for freedom from military despotism espoused by this country with a prompt threat of war, and not one suggestion made of enlisting the moral sentiment of the world by a proposal to have a peaceful adjustment of the issues involved made by submission to disinterested parties?

We boast that a people should be allowed of their own free will to decide by a majority vote as to the form of government they prefer, and yet instead of proposing that a plebiscite be had in Cuba under the supervision of neutral officials to be by agreement designated by various nations it is proposed that the insurgent portion of the population be recognised, without any consideration for the views of the other and probably more numerous as well as more influential residents of the Island of Cuba. Surely some voice should be lifted now to protest against such a course as contrary to every sound principle of government.

It is urged that the conduct of the war on the part of Spain is brutal; but all war is brutal, necessarily so, and one of the important elements in all successful war is the forced suffering of noncombatants. What do sieges and blockades mean but the enforced suffering, even to death, of noncombatants as well as the fighting forces? Is it not proposed that the United States shall promptly blockade Cuba in case of war? Will not the suffering caused be in essence the same as that of the reconcentrados? And, again, are not our own people to be considered? Will not our soldiers and sailors suffer and die, and their relations and friends? Is only physical suffering to be considered? Is it not in fact an essential element of the higher civilization we boast of that the mental, psychic and spiritual suffering of mankind is of even more moment than the physical? Are not, most properly, the affections given first consideration? What hearts will be wrung, yes, have already been, in anticipation even, by mothers and sisters who have experienced some of war's horrors!

A reference to the experience and practice of the Northern army in connection with the guerrilla warfare during the civil war will suggest very close approximation to conditions now existing in Cuba. Ask testimony of those who lived along the path of desolation left on Sherman's march to the sea, which it may be well to remember.

Again, if the United States shall become responsible for driving the present Spanish Government out of Cuba on the ground that it has failed to make peace throughout the length and breadth of the island, will we not become morally responsible to the world for the peace and prosperity of Cuba? And may this not involve us in a bitter, straggling war corresponding possibly with our Indian wars, which have been long continued, with the added horrors of the diseases of torrid climates?

Is there not much reason to fear that many of the insurgents are at heart opposed to all law and order and against the protection of property? Shall we not be obliged before the world to protect the property of citizens of Cuba who may doubt, as I am told many do, the capacity and intentions of the insurgent forces. Is this not an appalling possibility? We should not commit ourselves to the bringing forth of a crippled child such as the present Cuban Republic would surely be if recognized in its present feeble stage.

The really humane method for accomplishing Cuban self-government is by a properly authorized plebiscite and a thoroughly debated constitution and form of government, to be deliberately established thereafter. It may in the present condition of affairs be very properly our high privilege to use our ablest diplomatic power and all of our moral force to negotiate such a result, free from bias by reason of the international supervision which ought to be in due time obtained for it. Let Congress delegate to the President the full responsibility and ample time to complete such negotiations, and at once evidence our faith in the power of peaceful methods and moral force by desisting from our preparations for war.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.
New York, April 4, 1898.

KEEP COOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that some of our friends are becoming unnecessarily excited over our difficulties with Spain. It is rather late to ask whether our Government ought to intervene in the Cuban revolution. It did intervene under Mr. Cleveland. This intervention has been followed up by Mr. McKinley. Important concessions have already been obtained, and it is quite possible that diplomacy, which is apparently supported by the good offices of foreign nations, may obtain for the Cubans substantial independence without the necessity of a resort to arms. But if a war should come, what have we to fear from it? Why should anybody sell his property below its fair value or hesitate to embark in a business enterprise because of the possibility, or even probability, of a war with Spain?

It is absurd to suppose that the Spaniards could send an army to invade our coasts. Our principal harbors are already well defended in case of an attack from the Spanish fleet. But even if they were not, our own fleet is far stronger than any the Spaniards could bring into the war, and its business would be, upon the beginning of the war, to attack the Spanish fleet and capture or destroy it. That it is well able to do this there can be no question. Even at the time when the Spanish infantry was the best in Europe, their "invincible Armada" was defeated by a far inferior English force. At Trafalgar the combined French and Spanish fleets were defeated and destroyed by an inferior English fleet. Spaniards have never been successful in any naval fights with men of our race, and there is no reason to suppose that history is going to change in this particular at the present time.

The fact that the modern warship is more complicated than the old need not frighten us. The more complicated a piece of machinery, the more skill it requires to manage it, and this skill is certainly possessed in a far greater degree by the American naval officers than by those of Spain. Moreover, the knowledge that we actually have of the inefficiency and corruption of the Spanish administration leaves no doubt in the mind of any reasonable person that the Spanish ships are insufficiently equipped and supplied, not to speak of the insuperable obstacle to any important naval operations on the part of Spain which exists in the want of coal in their West India Islands. In short, if we should unfortunately engage in a war with Spain, our obvious course would be to attack their fleet, blockade the Cuban ports, and supply the insurgents with arms and ammunition. The Spanish forces have been entirely unable to subdue the insurgents, even when they were short of both these essential munitions. With supplies from this country, and with the assistance afforded by our fleet, can there be the slightest doubt in any reasonable mind that the insurgents would make a speedy end of the war in Cuba and that their flag would be hoisted within sixty days in the principal cities of the island?

The argument is sometimes brought forward that our export trade would be endangered by a war. No doubt our coasting trade would suffer. But our railroad system is such that this would be no general injury to the country. As to our foreign trade, it is now almost entirely conducted in foreign bottoms. Since the declaration of the Congress of Paris that "the neutral flag covers enemies' goods, with the exception of contraband of war," we need have no serious apprehension that American property found on any of the German or French or English steamers would be seized by Spanish cruisers, if any of them had the hardihood to put to sea.

Does any reasonable man suppose for a moment that the Emperor of Germany or the Queen of England or the Republic of France would allow their steamers to be stopped and searched by Spanish cruisers? Would Spain dream of encountering the hostility of these powerful neighbors by undertaking such an enterprise? If any exporter, however, should have the slightest fear upon this point, it would be easy for him to sell his property here to a neutral and avoid even the infinitesimal risk of capture and seizure on the high seas. But the truth is that the whole Spanish Government has been so demoralized and weakened that it is as certain as any future event can be, which we judge of from the course of past history, that their fleet would play no more important part in a war than the Greek fleet did in the late Turkish war, and that the termination of hostilities would be as speedy and as decisive as it was in the case referred to.

Let us, then, go quietly about our business and leave the completion of this affair to the very competent hands who are now engaged upon it. No one is obliged to enlist in either army or navy. From present appearances there will be no lack of volunteers. Our honor and our pockets are both reasonably secure. Keep cool.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, April 5, 1898.

REAR ADMIRAL SICARD'S ILLNESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice, on the fourth page of your issue of the 30th ult., an article dated Washington, 29th ult., which in several respects does me injustice, though I know, of course, that this resulted from want of exact knowledge of the facts on the part of your correspondent.

The article in question deals with my sickness and final relief from the command of the North Atlantic station, and I beg that you will do me the favor to correct as follows:

I did not inform the Navy Department that I could command as long as the squadron was in port, but could not command at sea.

I did not order the final board of medical survey on myself, nor did I order myself to appear before it, nor did I have anything to do with fixing the length of sick leave in my case. All these matters were determined by the Navy Department, which originated all the orders and took all the action in the case. However, as soon as the order for my relief from the command was received, I both telegraphed and wrote to the Navy Department, saying that I felt considerably improved in health and was willing to serve at Key West or elsewhere during the existing tension, and for that purpose would waive any sick leave.

Finally, I would not make money by not going on the retired list; on the contrary, I would lose money.

I have served many years in the navy, and I believe with credit, and during that time have been unemployed as little as any officer on the upper lists; neither have I ever applied for a leave of absence of more than a month.

You must understand that I do not mean to imply any blame to the Navy Department for relieving me, and had I been in the position of the Secretary I should have thought it necessary to proceed as he did, for, as you truly say, there should be no doubt as to the perfect health of the person holding the chief active command.

MONTGOMERY SICARD,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.
St. Augustine, Fla., April 1, 1898.

"IT IS THE MAINE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

War was begun on the part of Spain, as THE TIMES has unanswerably demonstrated from the evidence before the court of inquiry, when the Maine and her 300 men were treacherously blown to atoms in the port of Havana with explosives necessarily Spanish and under the control of Spanish officials. War on our part should have instantly followed the report of the court, and before this time Cuba would have been cleaned of Spanish forces without an engagement of serious character on land or sea. Instead of this, the President's enormous optimism has dragged us along to a terrific and bloody war, on the debatable ground of a right to intervene for the independence of Cuba—a matter of opinion and political casuistry in which half the world, with many of our own best citizens, certainly disagree with us.

I pray Congress, in Heaven's name, to brush aside that stupendous blunder by declaring the existence of war by the act of Spain, as a fact leaving no room for disputation.

VIDI.

NUGGETS.

Indication.

"Is it true that Bigley has met with business reverses?"

"Couldn't say, but his wife is riding a last year's wheel."—Detroit Journal.

Good Nature Imposed Upon.

"When er man gits de reputation o' bein' able to exu'cise patience," said Uncle Ebin, "folks gin'rally don' let 'im run much resk of 'is gettin' outer practice."—Washington Star.

No Opportunity.

When people get old enough to realize that their singing and piano playing are a bore to society, they are no longer invited out to display their good resolution to quit.—Atchison Globe.

Antiquated Simile.

"They hissed a lecturer at the wheelman's convention."

"Was he prosy?"

"No; but he said civilization was making strides."—Chicago Record.

Honesty.

Watts—This is the most honest town, I think, on the continent. The conductor missed me this morning, and everybody in the car looked as if they were angry because I did not pay.

Potts—They were not angry because you hadn't paid, but because they had.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE NEW HUMANITY.

An Answer to "Humanity vs. Humanity."

What is this new Humanity that scorns to draw the sword?
Is Peace a miser's treasure that the wise must hug and hoard?
Let the Devil take an island in one corner of the world
Rather than two Christian nations into horrid war be hurl'd!

Is the end of all existence passing pleasure for the most?
Was that the starry Peace-song of Judea's angel host?
Or was it not that Right must work its own consummate peace,
And not until the right has won shall strife and warfare cease?

Is the common good of all attained while one is left in chains?
Will the day of God be hastened on by sparing blood and pains?
Is quietness an outward or an inward "status quo"?
Is Intervention sinful to relieve another's woe?

Let the Sultan flay a nation and the Spaniard blister backs!
Once a passing generation bled for poor, untutored blacks;
It was very silly of them, and they'd all admit it now,
With the springy turf above them and the earth-clods on the brow.

Hail to the new Humanity that doesn't lose its head!
Were you not a Don Quixote, you'd know Chivalry was dead!
What is must be, and what is not the fates will ne'er allow.
These sentiments for gentlemen I trow are good enow.

ARTHUR EDWARD HYDE.

MERELY A SUGGESTION.

In days like these, in troubled times, the duty of each man
Is surely to endeavor to conceive some settled plan
By which the men who rule us may be guided safe and sound
Through all besetting pitfalls to the sure and solid ground.

And hence I say if war must be, in spite of diplomats,
If we must all degenerate into Kilkenny cats,
Why let us seize the gauntlet with a measure not quite vain,
Which cannot but commend itself to any one that's sane.

When proud Castilians say to us, "There's got to be a fight"—
It may not last above ten days, perhaps not overnight—
Then let us say to proud Castile, "Why, certainly, dear friends,
We're glad to do just what we can to serve your cherished ends.

"Suppose we loose the dogs of war—or, if you wish it, cats—
In spite of all the wisdom of our clever diplomats,
But let us loose the most canine* of all the dogs we know,
And let these snarling beasts go fight, if they will have it so.

"Let storied Spain impress the men who urge her daily on
Despite the wisdom of the State, despite the noble Don,
And on our side we'll do the same, with joy, I must confess,
And send to slaughter every cur upon the yellow press."

By this the war might settled be; and none would feel regret
If so they fought at all and each one paid up Nature's debt;
And probably there'd be no blood, for it is ten to one
That when it came to fighting every yellow dog would run!

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

*With the writer's apologies to his dog.

ENGLAND'S GAINS IN CHINA

Mr. Balfour Explains to the Commons the Concessions She Has Received in the East.

TREATY PORTS TO BE OPENED

German Interests Identical with Great Britain's—Wei-Hai-Wei as an Offset to Port Arthur—Vernon-Harcourt Replies.

LONDON, April 5.—The House of Commons was crowded to-day with people anxious to hear the statement of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader and Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the situation in the Far East. The galleries were filled, and in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery were many diplomats, including the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay.

Mr. Balfour, who was loudly cheered on rising, enumerated the concessions obtained by Great Britain—namely, that the region of the Yang-Tse-Kiang should not be alienated by any foreign power, that the successor of Sir Robert Hart as Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs is to be an Englishman, and that access to the inland waters is to be had by ships of all nations. A fourth concession, Mr. Balfour continued, only occurred a day or two ago—namely, the opening of three new treaty ports, Funing, Yochau, and Chin-Wang.

This, according to Mr. Balfour, was a considerable harvest for two months' negotiations.

Relative to the German acquisitions of railroads, Mr. Balfour said that, wherever they were constructed, they must be a benefit to British commerce. He preferred railroads and differential duties to no railroads and no duties.

Later Mr. Balfour said he believed neither Germany nor Russia had any intention of depriving Great Britain of any of her treaty rights in China. Germany, he further informed the House, had given assurances that the country acquired by her will be open to the commerce of the whole world. The interests of Germany and Great Britain in China, he explained, were identical, and the speaker believed the two countries would be able to work hand in hand.

Change in Russia's Assurances.

Russia, Mr. Balfour then said, had also given assurances; but he was bound to admit that the form of those assurances had changed. Still, assurances had been given that no British treaty rights had been abrogated by the recent acquisitions.

Touching upon Wei-Hai-Wei, Mr. Balfour said that, Russia having secured Port Arthur on the maritime approach to Pekin, Great Britain had secured Wei-Hai-Wei to balance matters.

The speaker explained that had Russia confined herself to obtaining an ice-free commercial port as a terminus for her railroad, no complaint would have been made. But, unfortunately, Russia determined to obtain control of Port Arthur, which was not and could not be made a commercial port. As soon as Great Britain heard of the negotiations she laid her views clearly before Russia and expressed her sense of the evil they were bringing upon China.

Mr. Balfour also said the Government thought Russia had pursued an unfortunate course in taking Port Arthur, which, as Russia herself said in 1895, when Japan proposed to occupy it, would, in the hands of any foreign power, constitute a menace to the capital of China.

The Lease of Wei-Hai-Wei.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said:

"We offered if they would abstain from taking Port Arthur to ourselves give a corresponding pledge to take no port on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. But our offer was not accepted, so on March 29 we informed Russia that we should hold ourselves free to take the necessary steps to safeguard our interests, and Great Britain has since obtained a lease of Wei-Hai-Wei on the same terms as those by which Russia secured Port Arthur.

"Wei-Hai-Wei is the only port on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li which might balance the possession of Port Arthur. While Port Arthur is stronger, the accommodation at Wei-Hai-Wei is inestimably greater, and by taking Wei-Hai-Wei under our protection we prevent the Gulf of Pe-chi-li from falling under the maritime control of one power, and thus defend our interests.

"The negotiations have already borne rich fruit in the interest of our commerce and the maintenance of our prestige at Pekin."

Relative to the security of the future, Mr. Balfour said it could not be denied that the indications were that China might collapse, and, with further decay, fragments might be snapped up by various powers. But it would be a mistake to allow Great Britain's policy to be governed by remote contingencies, adding:

"We desire to maintain the integrity of China so far as possible, but it must be recollected that the future will probably have strange surprises in store."

China's Ultimate Collapse.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour remarked:

"The balance of power in the Far East may be very different when the disintegration of China has occurred. The time may come when the great powers will say that China shall not fall into the hands of any one power, and to embark upon a new difficult and costly enterprise in order to ward off a remote and doubtful danger would be political folly. Her Majesty's Government asks the country to indorse this policy with more confidence, because we know that Great Britain has the sympathy of the great commercial community throughout the world. [Cheers.]

"I believe the time may come when the great commercial occupation of part of China might be necessary, but it could not be expedient, and it was impossible to believe that the occupation would be confined to the present modest limits."

Vernon-Harcourt Replies.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal leader, spoke satirically of the policy of the "open door," and asked the reason for the change of policy. He said the Treaty of Tien-tsin gave British ships the right to use any port in China, and he expressed the desire to know specifically whether that right was to be infringed.

Continuing, the Liberal leader asked for an explanation of the "remarkable change of policy upon the part of the Government" in taking a lease of Wei-Hai-Wei and "setting up a rival port, with rival interests." He added that military powers would join in an alliance to prevent China falling a prey to any exclusive influence, and "I am convinced that Great Britain, by continuing her present unselfish policy of opening to all what she secures for herself will build up in Europe and not the least in America a body of public international opinion which will be more powerful than any hasty action Great Britain might take at the present moment."

The Liberal leader concluded with calling for information regarding the intentions of Russia, Germany, and France, and as to the relations between Great Britain and Japan in view of the former's lease of Wei-Hai-Wei.

FRENCH DEMANDS CONCEDED.

China Yields, Although They Differ from the First.

PEKIN, April 5.—It is understood that China has conceded the demands of France. They differ, it is added, somewhat from the first demands.

LONDON, April 6.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"China has agreed to the French demands, comprising the non-alienation of any portion of the Provinces of Kwang-Tung, Kwang-Si, or Yun-Nan; the construction of a railway to Yun-Nan-Fu, and the lease of a coaling station, which is not named, but will probably be Kwang-Chau-Wan, together with the appointment of a Frenchman as Director of the Imperial Post.

"I understand that the British rights regarding the extension at Kau-Lung will be respected. M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé [illegible] has an audience with the Emperor [illegible]. The Russians allege that the fortification of Ta-Lien-Wan, being necessary to complete the defenses of Port Arthur, will immediately be commenced."

WAR FEELING IN JAPAN.

Parliament Calls on the Cabinet to Make a Protest.

YOKOHAMA, April 5.—At an important meeting of the members of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Japanese Parliament to-day, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Cabinet to protest against the action of Russia and Germany on the same grounds as those upon which Japan's withdrawal from the Leao-Tong Peninsula was demanded.

It was also resolved to call upon the Government to take the steps necessary to enforce the protest.

The feeling against the Cabinet's policy of inaction is growing strongly.

PRINCE HENRY'S RECEPTION.

Emperor of China Consents to Welcome Him While Standing.

PEKIN, April 5.—The reception of Prince Henry of Prussia has been arranged for in May. Li Hung Chang and Wang Wen Shao, the Governor General of the Province of Tschili, in which Pekin is situated, will meet him at Taku, and Prince Chang Ying Wang will receive him at the station near Pekin. The Emperor of China will receive Prince Henry at the Summer Palace.

An important point, which has caused frequent negotiations, is that the Emperor will receive Prince Henry standing.

Japanese and Wei-Hai-Wei.

YOKOHAMA, April 5.—Great Britain's action in regard to Wei-Hai-Wei has caused a great sensation here, and a large section of the press and public urge the Government to adopt an active policy.

DERVISHES LOSE 200 KILLED.

British Lose Six Killed and Ten Wounded in a Reconnoissance Before Abadar Camp.

ABADAR CAMP, South of the Atbara, Nubia, April 5.—A reconnoissance in force, with cavalry, artillery, and two Egyptian battalions, to the camp of Mahmoud Pasha this morning brought the enemy out in force.

The fighting lasted from 9 until 10:30 o'clock. The British loss was six killed and ten wounded. Capt. W. H. Persse of the Second Dragoon Guards was wounded slightly.

The dervishes lost about 200.

The reconnoissance is regarded as a great success, its chief feature being the admirable behavior of the Egyptian cavalry and the valuable service of the Maxims. Mahmoud's gun fire was ineffective.

Major Gen. Hunter commanded the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the engagement.

DANISH FOLKETHING ELECTION.

The Radical Left Has Sixty-three Members and Will Control.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—The triennial elections to the Folkething, or Lower House of the Danish Parliament, have resulted in a majority for the Radical Left.

Sixty-three candidates of the Radical Left have been returned. The Moderate Left will have twenty-three members in the new Chamber, the Conservatives fifteen, and the Socialists twelve. This gives the Radical Left a clear majority of thirteen.

FREE COAL FOR BRITISH SHIPS.

Natal Colonists Offer 12,000 Tons Annually to England.

LONDON, April 5.—The Ministry of the British Colony of Natal has cabled to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, offering to supply gratis 12,000 tons of coal annually to British warships calling at Durban, and to afford them all possible facilities in other ways.

Mr. Chamberlain has replied to the message, accepting the gift and warmly thanking the colonists.

DREYFUS REPORTED DEAD.

A Rumor in Paris Unconfirmed at the Colonial Office.

PARIS, April 5.—A rumor was current here to-day that Alfred Dreyfus, the former Captain of Artillery, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life, after having been convicted by court-martial of having betrayed important military secrets to a foreign power, is dead.

He was undergoing imprisonment on Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana. The Colonial Office, however, has no information on the subject.

GERMAN EDITORS' SENTENCES.

LEIPSIC, April 5.—The High Court of Justice has refused the appeals for a revision of the lèse majesté sentences imposed upon Herr Trojan, editor of the Kladderadatsch, who was sentenced in January to two months' imprisonment in a fortress for cartooning Emperor William, and Dr. Hoffman, the chief editor of the Hamburger Nachrichten, sentenced on the same charge, as a result of the disclosure of state secrets which Prince Bismarck made late in 1896 in that paper, which was regarded as his personal organ.

MAD KING OTTO WORSE.

MUNICH, April 5.—The condition of the insane King Otto of Bavaria has suddenly become worse, and it is thought that he is dying.

King Otto was born April 27, 1848, and succeeded to the throne June 13, 1886. Early in life he began to display extraordinary eccentricities, which in time developed into hallucinations, and finally into violent madness. On June 14, 1886, the Government passed into the hands of the present Regent, Prince Luitpold.

ABOUT CHESTER W. KINGSLEY.

Characteristics of Boston Merchant Who Recently Gave $150,000 to Education and to Charity.

BOSTON, April 5.—Chester W. Kingsley of Cambridge, who is signalising the closing years of his honorable career by munificent gifts to colleges and charities, having within a few months distributed $150,000 in this way, said to a company of young men to-day: "I don't smoke, because I have always felt that every cigar was burning up the price of a loaf of bread."

This remark, coupled with the statement that Mr. Kingsley began life without a cent, presents a vivid picture of the man's character. It also sheds a flood of brighter light upon his munificence of the past four weeks. He began the battle of life when ten years old, having lost his father. He started without a dollar, and his first employment was in the wilds of Michigan, where for two years he carried the mails in saddlebags slung across his horse's back. At one time he drove teams of two yoke of oxen breaking out new land for $6 a month. Once he made $2 in a little speculation in oats, and he says that when he jingled these Spanish coins in his trousers pockets he felt richer than he ever had before or has since.

After five years he returned to his native Massachusetts, and started to acquire an education. By doing odd jobs he paid his way through school, and in the high school he earned the munificent sum of $8 a year by acting as janitor. He would do anything that was honest to earn a few cents, and in this way he was graduated from the high school. Later he studied bookkeeping and penmanship.

Mr. Kingsley began to make his money and to lay the foundation for his present fortune in the banking business, but the bulk of it was made in the wholesale provision business and in the coal trade.

He is now seventy-eight years old, and he goes to his office daily, and is attending to his business duties with vigor and with the same keenness and determination which have marked his whole life. He has always been one of the most liberal givers in his chosen denomination, the Baptist, and has established scholarships in many educational and religious institutions. Those who are near to him in a business and social way say that he is contemplating even more large benefactions. They also say that [illegible] for Mr. Kingsley's [illegible] fortune.

MRS. CHARLES F. ROE REGENT.

She Is Elected to Preside Over the Daughters of the Revolution of This State.

The Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York held their annual meeting at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday and elected officers for the ensuing year. The "independent" ticket made a clean sweep, and Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, the wife of Major Gen. Roe, was elected State Regent. A committee chosen to revise and simplify the constitution was taken wholly from the independents.

The meeting, over which Mrs. Abraham Steers, the old Regent, presided, is declared by the members to have been the essence of harmony. There were no irritating speeches, and when the election came the independents peacefully went in and polled some three-fourths of the total vote.

The friction among the Daughters dates from the issue of a circular letter a few days ago, signed by Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. David C. Carr, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Henry Herbert, and Mrs. William F. Coxford. This letter averred that for some time it had been apparent that the Daughters of this State had "not been progressing in interest and members, as in other States," and that some of the members had therefore selected a ticket composed of progressive officers, under whose administration the Daughters would attain "unqualified success." The ticket was sent with the letter and support asked for it.

Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, yesterday spoke of this letter as an insult, to which the failure of the committee to get suitable people to run for the offices on the regular ticket might be attributed. There was no one to run against Mrs. Roe for Regent, and several other places on the regular ticket were vacant.

The other positions were settled as follows: First Vice Regent—Mrs. Frederic J. Swift; Second Vice Regent—Mrs. James Davis; Secretary—Mrs. William W. Read; Treasurer—Miss Fanny C. H. Casey; Registrar—Mrs. A. O. Ihlseng; Historian—Mrs. Dwight H. Wetmore; Librarian—Mrs. Henry D. Williams; Curator—Mrs. Robert Mook; Board of Managers—Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. Samuel A. Maxwell, Mrs. William Moore Stillwell, Mrs. O. P. Robinson, Mrs. Charles A. Clapp, Miss Josephine Wandell, Miss Florence E. Siegel, Mrs. Thomas Smith Grimke, Mrs. George B. Wallis, Jr., Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, Mrs. G. Elliott Little, and Mrs. H. A. Herbert; Committee to Revise the Constitution—Mrs. L. Holbrook, Continental Chapter, Chairman; Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Knickerbocker Chapter, and Mrs. David C. Carr, Colonial Chapter.

The new Regent belongs to the Huguenot Society, the Holland Dames, and the Colonial Dames, and was Regent of the Continental Chapter.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Brill—Cohn.

Miss Etta Sophia Cohn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Cohn of 40 West Ninetieth Street, and Max David Brill, a merchant, and the son of Mrs. Rachel Brill of the Kenmore, 353 West Fifty-seventh Street, were married at Delmonico's at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The ceremony was performed in a parlor opposite the large ballroom by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, pastor of Temple Emanu-El. The decorations and the bridesmaids' gowns were of white and green. Miss Amy Cohn, the bride's sister, attended her as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Hattie Heidelberg, Miss Etta Levy, Miss Dora Stern, Miss Stella Hess, Miss Carrie Erstein, Miss Bessie Marks, Miss Carrie Werner, Miss Helene Rosenberg, Miss Tillie Morse, and Miss Carrie Wertheimer. Samuel Brill was best man, and Maurice Brill was chief usher. The ten other ushers were Sidney D. Brill, Jacques Cohn, Julius Cohn, Samuel Cohn, Jack Wallace, Louis Teichman, Benjamin Morse, I. Richard Rubens, Eli D. Goodman, and Lawrence M. Gans. Miss Yereth Frank and Miss Josie Frank were flower girls. A wedding supper for about 200 people in the large ballroom followed the ceremony. There was a dance afterward, for which Schwab's Orchestra furnished the music. Mr. and Mrs. Brill will visit Washington and other Southern points on a ten days' trip, and afterward sail for Europe, to be gone four months.

Logan—Thatcher.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Miss Florence Fowler Thatcher and Charles Park Logan will be married to-morrow. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Solomon Thatcher of River Forest. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Logan of Brooklyn, N. Y. Bishop Charles H. Fowler of Buffalo will come here to officiate.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan will go South for a wedding journey. They will be at home after May 1, at 190 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Jennie Dutton gave a concert in the small ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederic Hancock, who were married in the Marble Collegiate Church on Sunday, left the Waldorf-Astoria for the South yesterday afternoon. They are to stay for some days at the Jefferson, Richmond Va.

The Women's Health Protective Association had some important business to transact at their monthly meeting scheduled for yesterday morning at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, but the bad weather prevented a quorum. They may hold a special meeting next Tuesday.

Miss Kathleen Mathew will talk on current topics to-morrow morning at the home of Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham, the Strathmore, Broadway and Fifty-second Street.

Miss S. C. Very closed yesterday her lecture course on "The History of Music" at the home of Miss Rosalie Zimmermann, 11 East Fifty-fourth Street. The plan to perpetuate the playground at 9 Goerck Street has been the beneficiary of the course.

The National Society of New England Women held their last literary meeting of the season in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday at 2 P. M. The programme included "Our American Commonwealth, the 'Heir of all Ages,'" Mrs. Edward Addison Greely; "Early American Newspapers," Mrs. O. E. Van Zile; "New England Theocracy, the Mainstay of the Nation," the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford; "Paul Jones, Our First Naval Hero," Mrs. Pierce; "Roger Sherman and the Federal Constitution," Mrs. Estelle T. Sherman; "Gibbon, the Father of Modern History," Mrs. Jasper Cairns; "Deborah Sampson, a Heroine of the Revolution," Mrs. John T. Van Sickle. Music was furnished by Mrs. M. L. Pray, vocalist; Miss Florence McFarland, pianist; Miss Anderson, flutist, and Miss Ballarde, pianist. Mrs. Edward A. Greely has been made historical recorder of the society for life.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER HELD.

H. G. Nichols Is Wanted in Chicago on Charge of Taking $150,000 from Browning, King & Co.

Herbert G. Nichols was arrested yesterday afternoon by Capt. Albertson of the Mulberry Street Station and locked up in Police Headquarters on the charge of embezzling $150,000 from the firm of Browning, King & Co., makers of clothing in Chicago, about six years ago. He disappeared at the time, and his disappearance caused a nine days' wonder. Many people thought that he had met with foul play, and it was not until his irregularities had been discovered that the cause of his disappearance was known.

Nichols was born in Monroe County, in this State. He went to Chicago when a lad and entered the employ of Browning, King & Co., and became the manager of the concern. He was known as the owner of a fine stud of horses and a large number of dogs. He was a large operator on the Chicago Board of Trade.

In his flight he first went to Cuba, where he remained a while, and then to Jamaica, and then to South America. He did little during his absence, being supplied with money by friends in America. He got tired of his wandering life about two months ago and came to this city. Mr. Browning, the head of the firm, whose New York offices are at Marion and Prince Streets, learned of his return and informed the police of the Mulberry Street Station.

Capt. Albertson and his detectives, Mahoney and Jackson, resolved to watch Wall Street and that neighborhood. They found a number of Chicago friends of Nichols operating in the Street, and watched them until they saw Nichols, whose description they had, approach one of them on Broadway. Capt. Albertson then put him under arrest.

The prisoner took his arrest coolly. He said that when he left Chicago he had only $1,000, which he had received as the proceeds of the sale of his kennel of dogs. He is a stage man, fifty years of age. He has been stopping with friends on One Hundred

ELDRIDGE BILL CONDEMNED

City Club and Other Organizations Send a Committee to Albany to Oppose It.

MANY OBJECTIONS URGED

Proposed Measure Will Legalize, It Is Said, a Large Number of Claims to Streets and Franchises Held by Railroad Companies.

The Legislation Committee of the City Club met last night in joint session with Everett P. Wheeler, Bowles Colgate, Isaac L. Seligman, and Charles H. Strong, representing the Citizens' Union; Joseph F. Darling and Samuel Seabury, representing the Association for the Public Control of Franchises; Isaac H. Klein of Good Government Club C, James McDonald of the West Side Association, Thomas A. Fulton of the Amsterdam Avenue Citizens' Committee, and Prof. James McKeen of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, to select a committee to appear before Gov. Black at Albany to-day and protest against the Eldridge bill, known as the proposed Railroad law.

The features of the bill were discussed at considerable length, and as the main objection to its provisions the plea was put forward that the bill threatened to revive and legalize a large number of franchises or claims to the streets of this city on the part of the several railroad companies. It was said that the line known as the Huckleberry Road would alone acquire twenty-two miles of streets without giving the city any return for the privilege. It was further pointed out that in many cases the burden of proof would be shifted from the railroad companies so that they would be presumed to have proceeded in accordance with the law, and to be legally in possession of streets which they might have occupied illegally and by force.

It was also urged that the bill might operate so as to enable street railway companies to engage in the business of supplying electric currents for light, power, and heat to different concerns, and an intimation was made to the effect that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had already laid conduits available for this purpose in connection with some of its lines.

When discussion on this subject was closed the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to withhold his approval of the Assembly bill No. 1,278, known as the railroad law. If enacted this bill will validate or allow the occupation in perpetuity of certain streets of New York by corporations who now occupy or claim rights in such streets by means of franchises which are either void or voidable, and would thus operate as a grant to such corporations of the right to use such streets in perpetuity without obtaining the consent of the authorities of the city and without requiring that compensation be made to the city for the valuable rights thus granted.

If the franchises of railroads in occupying the streets are valid this legislation is unnecessary. If, on the other hand, such franchises are invalid and void abundant power is vested in the local authorities to grant new and valid franchises. The matter is one of local concern, which legislation should not interfere with.

As a result of the adoption of this resolution, Frederic H. Allen, representing both the City Club and the Citizens' Union; James McDonald, and Thomas A. Fulton were appointed a committee to go to Albany, and lay the objections to the Eldridge bill before the Governor. It is expected that several other prominent members of the organizations represented at last night's meeting will find time to go to Albany, and assist the committee in its efforts to kill the bill.

Resolutions were also adopted condemning the Senate bill affecting the appointment of City Magistrates, recently introduced by Senator Page, Republican, of New York County, and which the members of the Legislative Committee declare is a scheme to get such men as Patrick Divver and ex-Police Justice Koch back into office.

TO HONOR RICHARD CROKER.

Democratic Club Members to Give a Reception for Him Before He Leaves for England.

It was decided at a meeting held at the Democratic Club last night to hold a formal reception for Mr. Croker in the clubhouse on April 16. Unless the present National complications result in war with Spain, Mr. Croker purposes to sail for England to look after his racing stables about April 20, and the reception is to be in the nature of a farewell party. There will be no dinner, the programme arranged consisting of a stand-up collation, with some music, and the unveiling of a life-size oil painting of Mr. Croker, which is to be presented to the club by the hosts of the occasion.

At last night's meeting, held while Mr. Croker was at the theatre, the committee which arranged for the affair organized by electing John Fox Chairman and Andrew Freedman Treasurer, and Judge E. F. O'Dwyer Secretary. The Committee of Arrangements includes many of the department Commissioners, Controller Coler, Commissioners York and Shea, and James Shevlin of Brooklyn, Councilman Stewart M. Brice, Mayor Malloy of Troy, United States Senators A. P. Morgan and Edward Murphy, Jr., Calvin S. Brice, Randolph Guggenheimer, and Jefferson M. Levy. All the Tammany district leaders, including John C. Sheehan, are represented on the Collation, Music, and Press Committees.

The committee appointed to provide the painting of Mr. Croker includes Mayor Van Wyck, Perry Belmont, Senator Murphy, Senator Gorman, Congressman G. B. McClellan, David McClure, and Nathan Straus.

The cost of the whole affair will be borne by the committee, who conceived the idea of showing Mr. Croker how his associates regard him.

TENTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATS.

Assemblyman Harburger Reviews the Work of the Legislature.

The Tammany Association of the Tenth Assembly District held its regular monthly meeting last night at 94 Second Avenue. John G. Lynch presided. County Clerk Sohmer, Assemblyman Julius Harburger, and Fred Wieman made brief addresses.

Mr. Harburger reviewed the work of the last Legislature and said, among other things: "I think the Democrats made a gallant fight and a splendid record. I am firm in the belief that the next Governor and both branches of the Legislature will be Democratic, and my wishes will be fulfilled in that the odious Raines law will be repealed."

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN SUFFOLK.

Indications that the County Has Voted Against Prohibition.

The ten towns of Suffolk County voted for Supervisors and town officers yesterday. The Democrats carried four towns and the Republicans six. This is a gain of two Supervisors for the Democrats. The gains were made in Islip and Brookhaven, which usually give Republican majorities. The other towns carried by the Democrats are Smithtown and East Hampton, both of which are normally Democratic.

A number of the towns voted on the license question under the local option clause of the excise law. The canvass of the vote on this question is not complete in most of the towns, but the indications are that the whole county has gone for liquor.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN'S RETURN.

His Followers Are Well Treated by Tammany Hall, He Says.

John C. Sheehan was enthusiastically received last night at the regular meeting of the General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District, held at the Pequod Club. He sat beside the Chairman, Bernard Courtney, and when the routine business of the evening was concluded made a brief address, in which he touched lightly upon the attacks made upon him during his absence in Florida.

"I had been away less than a week," he said, "on the first vacation I have taken in three years, when I learned that a man I had befriended was trying to harm me among my friends in this district. I also learned that there was such a thing as true friendship and that my true friends stood by me to the last. I am an organization man. I have worked and will continue to work for the advantage of Tammany Hall. It is the only political organization that is worth belonging to. You hear many stories about me, but do not believe any of them true until I tell you they are true.

"There is said to be some dissatisfaction as to the manner in which the Ninth District is being treated. I tell you that the Ninth District is getting its share of recognition, and will get as much in the future as any district in the city. You need have no fear on that point. You can take my word for it."

QUEENS COUNTY ELECTIONS.

The Democrats Retain Control of the Board of Supervisors.

Elections were held in three of the towns of Queens County yesterday for Supervisors and town officers. The Democrats will control the new board.

In North Hempstead Augustus Denton, Republican, was elected to succeed himself as Supervisor. In Oyster Bay Samuel Underhill, also a Republican, goes back to the board. Hempstead voted on the local option clauses of the excise law. The town is Republican, but, owing to a split in the party, several of the leaders worked for the Democratic ticket. This resulted in the election of Charles Carl, Democrat, by a small majority. The town went for liquor by about 800.

The Supervisors who hold over are: Charles C. Powell, Flushing, Republican; George Creed, Jamaica, Democrat; David J. McDonald, Newtown, Democrat; James H. Johnson, Long Island City, Democrat. The incoming Supervisors are: Augustus Barton, North Hempstead, Republican; Samuel Underhill, Oyster Bay, Republican; Charles Carl, Hempstead, Democrat.

TROUBLE FOR MARTIN ENGEL.

Tammany Hall Men Show Discontent at the District Meeting.

Discontent which has arisen among Tammany Hall men in the Eighth Assembly District against the leadership of Martin Engel manifested itself last night at the regular monthly meeting of the organization at Grand and Ludlow Streets.

The storm was started by H. J. Goldsmith, who arose and said that if any Republicans in the district who were holding offices in the Labor Department would come forward and enroll themselves as members of the organization the leader would see that they were not thrown out of office. Philip Wissig then jumped up and said that any such deal would be outrageous. Louis Fuchslacher, one of the malcontents, thought that it was high time for Engel to come forward and show his generosity for the district men.

Mr. Engel then made a statement in which he said that, while he didn't fully agree with Mr. Goldsmith's views, the doors of the organization were open to any one who wanted to enter, and challenged Mr. Fuchslacher to name a single Republican to whom he had given a place.

"The whole trouble," he said, "lies in the civil service requirements, and as soon as the men pass their examinations I will do my best to get them a place. Let Mr. Fuchslacher pass the examination and I may be able to do something. If there is any man who has passed the examination and can say I haven't helped him, let him do so now. It is all right for fellows who have only personal grievances to get up and make remarks they are not responsible for, but, once for all, you must understand that it is impossible for a man who can't read or write to be appointed to a clerkship. I am going to look out first for the welfare of the community, and, while I am for Tammany Hall first, last, and all the time, I don't intend to ask for a place for any man who is not competent to fill it."

"Silver Dollar" Smith said he approved Mr. Engel's statement, and then the meeting was adjourned.

Hugh McLaughlin Returns.

Hugh McLaughlin returned to Brooklyn yesterday, apparently much benefited in health by his sojourn in Florida. With him were Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss Laura McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Nevins, and Frank Nevins. They were met at Jersey City by a number of prominent Democratic politicians, including James Shevlin, ex-Senator McCarty, and the slated Chairman of the new Kings County Executive Committee, Senator P. H. McCarren, who went over to Brooklyn with him. Mr. McLaughlin refused to discuss politics.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The last concerts of the Symphony Society will take place to-morrow and Saturday afternoons at Carnegie Hall, and the programme will consist of Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5, violin concerto in D minor by Henri Manteau, Weingartner's symphonic poem, "The Elysian Fields."

Charles Frohman has come to the conclusion that E. S. Willard's severe illness will doubtless prevent him filling his engagement arranged for next season at Hoyt's Theatre, and has, therefore, canceled the booking, and will open the house with a new play of his own production.

Managers Brady and Ziegfeld of the Manhattan Theatre have selected for distribution on next Monday night when the seventy-fifth performance of "Way Down East" will be given, a souvenir of rare beauty. It consists of a cut glass bonbonnière with a handsome metal cover over it.

The third and last of the Sousa Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House next Sunday night will be typical of the "March King's" music. He has arranged a programme comprising only compositions of his own, and in addition to the band, the entire companies of the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company and Bride Elect Opera Company will render "The Stars and Stripes Forever," under the direction of De Wolf Hopper.

Miss McIntosh, who was up to a short time ago a member of Augustin Daly's "The Geisha" company, has retired from the stage for this season. Miss McIntosh is visiting some friends in Philadelphia, recuperating preparatory to an operation on her eyes. She expects later to leave for England and become the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert at their lodge. As to her plans for next year Miss McIntosh is very undecided, and may remain the entire season in London.

There is much activity at the Olympia Music Hall in preparation for the opening of the building next Monday with Primrose & West's Minstrels. It is very nearly eight years since a complete minstrel entertainment was given at a Broadway theatre, and, therefore, Primrose & West are making the most elaborate arrangements for their production. Their organization includes many prominent comedians, and the company will number seventy-five people in all. A feature touching upon the prevailing patriotism will be given. The box office will open to-day for the sale of seats.

The American Line steamer St. Louis will carry as passengers to-day the second company to leave this country for London under Charles Frohman's management, whose object is to present a thoroughly American play—that of William Gillette's company. It comprises Miss Ida Conquest, Miss Kate Meek, Sam Reed, Hope Ross, Arnold Daly, James Brennan, Joseph Franscover, Robert Hickman, Arthur Brown, Emerson Solle, James Rickards, four colored chorus men, a carpenter, and a property man. The company expects to open at the Garrick Theatre Saturday, April 16, with "Too Much Johnson."

A. H. Canby expects to leave for Europe the latter part of this month, and during his stay will endeavor to secure some new musical attractions for Charles Frohman. His plans for next season are rather incomplete, but he has almost filled his cast for the production of "Little Miss Nobody," which will be presented on the road for a short time early in September, preceding its appearance in New York. The book is by Henry Graham, and the music by Arthur Godfrey. The leading part will probably be assumed by Fritz Williams. Some of the other members of the cast will include Michael Kennedy, Charles Plunkett, William Norris, Edward Hanford, John Sutherland, Jessie Merrilles, Ethelia Levey, Nettie Neville, Adine Bouvier, and Minnie Deren.

Cowles Afraid to Come Here.

Application was made to Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for an order permitting Eugene Cowles to come to this city next week without fear of arrest for contempt of court. Some time ago Mrs. Cowles obtained a divorce from her husband, who is a member of the Bostonians Opera Company, and at the present time Cowles, it is alleged, is $3,300 in arrears in the alimony he was ordered to pay. Decision was reserved.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

UTICA, N. Y., April 5.—The new Utica Free Academy, which, it was expected, would be occupied next Fall, was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is estimated at $110,000; one-half insured.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 5.—Fire at 1:30 o'clock this morning destroyed the Piazza Opera House, Pitt's drug store, and the Piazza Harness Factory and Buggy Warehouse. Loss, $125,000; partly covered by insurance.

SHIPS AT THE NAVY YARD

The Texas, Storm-Bound Yesterday, Leaves This Morning to Join the Flying Squadron.

THE DOLPHIN OFF TO KEY WEST

Changes Made in the Two Turrets of the Texas—The Mayflower to be Floated Out of Dock—A Queer Story.

The battleship Texas was storm-bound in the navy yard yesterday. It was expected that she would leave on the morning's high tide, which was about 7 o'clock, but at that time it was snowing fast as well as blowing hard, and it was decided to wait until the weather moderated. Capt. Philip thought he would get away during the afternoon, but the storm lasted all day, and now it has been decided that the vessel will sail at 7 o'clock this morning. The Dolphin will go out at the same time. The Texas will go to Hampton Roads to join the flying squadron, and the Dolphin will join the fleet at Key West.

While she has been in the yard some changes have been made in the two turrets of the Texas. Formerly the big guns could only be loaded when they were in certain positions, and, after they had been fired, the turrets had to be turned in order to load. This took eight minutes, and consequently placed the warship at a disadvantage. Lieut. Francis J. Haeseler suggested that some changes should be made, and drew up plans which were approved by Capt. Philip. The Secretary of the Navy agreed to the changes if they could be made while the vessel was in the yard, and now it is possible to load and fire the big twelve-inch guns in two minutes and a half, or as fast as they are fired on any other warship.

Capt. Philip has been exonerated from all blame in connection with the slight accident to the Texas near Dry Tortugas on March 18, when she touched a coral reef. It is reported that the Iowa also touched a reef. The cruiser Montgomery was leading the fleet in the evolutions that day, and being of lighter draught, than the battleships, passed over the reef safely. The Texas was the next vessel, and as soon as she touched signaled the Massachusetts and Iowa. The Massachusetts cleared the reef, but if the Texas had not signaled she would have struck the reef bow on and have been seriously injured. Later in the day the Iowa bumped a reef, but only slightly.

The storm seriously interfered with the work in the yard yesterday, and very little outdoor work could be done. The Mayflower was to have been floated out of the dock and the Sovereign put in her place. This change, however, will not be made until today. The Mayflower has shipped her crew of 125 men, and they were at work on the interior of the vessel. The plating is finished, the torpedo tubes are in place, and the big guns are mounted. The topmasts have been set on end and the signal lights hoisted on the trucks.

The tug Nezinscot, which left the yard on Monday, has returned. She only went out for a trial. The Tecumseh is ready to sail. Her compasses were adjusted yesterday.

Among those who wanted to enlist yesterday were some French sailors, but they were not eligible because they could not understand English.

A funny story was in circulation that several sailors had signed a "round robin" which had been sent to the President, in which they said that if the sailors who lost their lives on the Maine were not avenged they would ask for discharges or desert. Rear Admiral Bunce was said to be trying to find out who signed the alleged papers, but all the officers professed to know nothing about it. Some sailors who were questioned said that to sign such a paper would be mutiny, and they were not doing anything like that just now.

MINES FOR CHESAPEAKE BAY.

A Float with Buoys for Holding Them Arrives at Old Point Comfort.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 5.—Seaboard Air Line float No. 4, containing upward of forty buoys for holding submarine mines and torpedoes in position, arrived at Old Point Comfort some time last night, and as soon as the weather permits will be transferred to the Capes, which guard the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, when the work of laying the submarine mines and torpedoes, which are to guard this vital point, will be begun. The steamship Minia of the Anglo-American line, which has been engaged in similar work at Key West, will be used at the Capes. If the weather does not interfere it is probable that the float will be towed to the Capes to-night by the lighthouse tender Wahnetta. The storm signals are out, however, and there is every indication of rough and turbulent weather. It is said on good authority that the torpedoes and mines have already been loaded, and are ready to be attached to the wires, which were stretched across the channel at the entrance to the bay, and the buoys complete the outfits.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2 A. M.—257 West Seventy-second Street; unknown; damage slight.
3:20 A. M.—686 Columbus Avenue; John Schom; damage, $500.
5:20 A. M.—362 Madison Street; John Finckelstein; damage slight.
9:30 A. M.—3,126 Jerome Avenue; Joseph Delico; damage slight.
11:40 A. M.—232 Second Street; S. Blumberg; damage, $100.
6:25 P. M.—1,904 Lexington Avenue; Louis Greenbaum; damage, $5.
7 P. M.—399 Grand Street; Max Kass; damage, $150.
11:15 P. M.—217 West Thirty-second Street; T. Celenterio; damage, $5.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Easter Suggestions.

Vases, Loving Cups, etc., in artistic glassware, C. Dorflinger & Sons, 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., N. Y.

For a tonic for nervous and dyspeptic people nothing equals Angostura Bitters. Genuine—Dr. Siegert's—imported from South America.

Beautiful hair is always pleasing, and PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM excels in producing it. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S Lithia Water. Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad contain more lithium carbonate than any natural lithia water.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W. A new collar.

DIED.

BOOTH.—In Brooklyn, April 5, of pneumonia, William L. Booth, son of the late William D. Booth of New York.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEMINWAY.—At Watertown, Conn., March 15, 1898, Mary Ann Buell, widow of Gen. Merritt Heminway, aged 91 years.
Funeral service will be held at Christ Church, Watertown, on Thursday, April 7, at 2 o'clock.

KENT.—Suddenly, in Middletown, Conn., April 3, at the residence of her son Samuel Russell, Amelia C. Kent, widow of the late Henry A. Kent, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral private.

KINGSBURY.—On Monday, April the fourth, at Number 2,004 Fifth Avenue, New York, of disease of the heart and pneumonia, Lois E., daughter of Agnes E. and the late Herbert A. Kingsbury, and granddaughter of the late Joseph O. Brown, in the 12th year of her age.
Funeral private.

OSBORNE.—On April 4, 1898, at 76 West 90th St., New York, Lydia Underhill, wife of Theodore B. Osborne and daughter of Samuel B. and the late Sarah Underhill.
Funeral private.

SPIEGELBERG.—At Meran, Austria, on March 19, 1898, Solomon Jacob Spiegelberg, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral will take place from Temple Emanu-El, corner 5th Av. and 43d St., on April 8, 1898, at 9:30 A. M.

TAYLOR.—On Monday, April 4, Agnes E., wife of William F. Taylor, aged 46 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 398 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

WODELL.—Suddenly, at New Haven, Conn., April 4, 1898, Anna Hall, daughter of the late Asahel Hall, M. D., and widow of Silas Wodell, late of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Funeral at her late residence, Poughkeepsie, Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station Harlem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles A. V. B. Hitchcock.

Charles A. V. B. Hitchcock, fifty-two years old, died in his apartments in the Berkshire, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, Monday evening, after a month's illness. Heart trouble was the cause of death. Mr. Hitchcock was born and educated in Albany, N. Y., and at the age of eighteen enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-third New York Volunteers and served to the close of the war. He was a member of the firm of Hurd & Co. He was a member of Laurel Lodge, No. 281, K. and L. of H.; Continental Lodge A. O. U. W., and of Independent Masonic Lodge. His widow and one son survive him. Funeral services will be held at his late residence this evening at 8:30 o'clock. The interment will be in Albany.

In Memory of Mrs. Parnell.

A meeting will be held at the Gilsey House next Sunday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock in memory of the late Delia T. S. Parnell, at which delegates from all Irish societies are invited to be present, as well as the friends and relatives of Mrs. Parnell. A preliminary meeting will be held at the Gilsey House Friday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, and all communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Memorial Committee, Miss Bessie O'Byrne, at the Gilsey House.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 5.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
AUDUBON, Lucy B., 606 W. 152d St.	45	[illegible]
AMBLER, William, 144 W. 91st St.	74	[illegible]
APPELBAUM, Bella, 69 Division St.	1	[illegible]
ALESSI, Emelinda, 321 E. 92d St.	4	[illegible]
BOOKS, Bessie, 75 Chrystie St.	6	[illegible]
BURNS, Eliza, 215 Varick St.	67	[illegible]
BECK, Jennie, 88 E. 3d St.	33	[illegible]
BELLOWS, James J., 309 W. 43d St.	82	[illegible]
BATSCI, Frank, 88 Mulberry St.	30	[illegible]
CONNELLY, Margaret, 418 W. 156th	70	[illegible]
CASEY, Nora, 2,217 8th Av.	35	[illegible]
CRANE, Mary, 477 3d Av.	50	[illegible]
CONWAY, John, 16 Cherry	80	[illegible]
DEDRICK, Julia F., 751 Amsterdam Av	43	[illegible]
DOLLARD, Anastatia C., 9 State St.	22	[illegible]
DURANDO, Mary T., 829 W. 69th St.	38	[illegible]
DIEMER, Joseph, 432 E. 92d St.	66	[illegible]
DECHOS, Caroline, Manh. State Hosp.	70	[illegible]
ETRICH, Frank, 1,316 1st Av.	35	[illegible]
FREEHILL, Mary, Bellevue Hospital.	50	[illegible]
FULLER, Mamie, 245 W. 60th St.	2	[illegible]
FELLEMAN, David, 417 E. 118th St.	16	[illegible]
FRANK, Joseph, 409 E. 12th St.	44	[illegible]
FANNING, John, 425 W. 16th St.	21	[illegible]
FIORE, Concetta, Foundling Hospital.	1	1
GAREY, Lucy, 950 1st Av.	84	[illegible]
GASSOLA, Vittorino, 322 E. 104th St.	35	[illegible]
GIANNINI, Dominic, 169 W. 33d St.	58	[illegible]
GARDNER, Frederick, 21 2d Av.	47	[illegible]
HEENAN, Annie, 505 W. 58th St.	40	[illegible]
HOUGHTON, Mary E., 77 W. 89th St.	53	[illegible]
HOPKINS, Theodore, 14 Minetta St.	54	[illegible]
HUNTER, Elizabeth L., 359 W. 45th.	31	[illegible]
HUTTMAN, Herman, 302 E. 74th St.	40	[illegible]
HIRTLER, KATHARINA, 140 E. 3d.	79	[illegible]
HIRSCHBERG, S. S., 20 E. 91st St.	45	[illegible]
HAND, Paulina, 95 7th St.	1	[illegible]
HAAREN, Claus, 245 W. 131st St.	67	[illegible]
JACKSON, Thomas, 575 10th Av.	44	[illegible]
JARVIS, Mary, 205 10th Av.	25	[illegible]
JORDAN, Alexander A., 163 E. 62d St.	37	[illegible]
KINGSBURY, Loise E., 2,004 5th Av.	11	[illegible]
KELLY, Joseph, Riverside Hospital.	1	[illegible]
LITVIN, Esther, 196 Henry St.	4	[illegible]
LATHAM, Louise, 227 W. 62d St.	39	[illegible]
LARSON, Nelson, 1,866 Park Av.	30	[illegible]
LOCK, Quong, 22 Pell St.	23	[illegible]
LABROQUE, Pierre, 259 W. 17th St.	46	[illegible]
LAHERTY, Mamie, 135 W. Houston	32	[illegible]
McQUADE, Mathew, Inwood	58	[illegible]
McCARTHY, Nora, 166 W. 55th St.	31	[illegible]
McCREERY, Margaret J., 1,487 Vyse Av.	47	[illegible]
McDONNELL, Mary, Manh. St. Hosp.	73	[illegible]
McKENNA, Frank, Manh. State Hosp.	32	[illegible]
McARDLE, Catharine, 126 E. 93d St.	64	[illegible]
MORAN, Joseph, Metropol. Hospital.	45	[illegible]
MALLEY, Patrick, 420 W. 124th St.	67	[illegible]
MAYER, Emila, 754 E. 149th St.	1	[illegible]
MILLIGAN, Terrence, St. Jos's Hosp.	26	[illegible]
MILLER, John, 142 Elm St.	76	[illegible]
MALONE, Michael, 60 Watt St.	30	[illegible]
MYRELL, David, 118 Avenue D.	47	[illegible]
MULCAHEY, Bridget, 476 W. 150th St	58	[illegible]
MULCARE, Mary, 422 W. 26th St.	1	[illegible]
MASON, Mary, 191 E. 76th St.	89	[illegible]
MARFEO, Angiolillo, 2,163 1st Av.	3	[illegible]
NORDBY, Harold, 30 W. 132d St.	14	[illegible]
NORTHROP, William, Foot of W. 54th	1	[illegible]
NUGENT, Elizabeth, 428 Cherry St.	58	[illegible]
OSSMAN, Catharine, 9 E. 131st St.	31	[illegible]
O'NEIL, Thomas, 317 E. 50th St.	26	[illegible]
OLMSTEAD, Earl, 216 E. 56th St.	1	[illegible]
PESKIN, Samuel, 208 Forsyth St.	1	[illegible]
PASQUENA, Lucy, 244 Mulberry St.	70	[illegible]
PRITZ, Christina M., 987 1st Av.	64	[illegible]
PEPPER, Harriet S., Home for Aged.	85	[illegible]
PARDEE, Horace, Riverside Hosp.	1	[illegible]
QUACKENBUSH, Helen A., 17 Bank	60	[illegible]
RUDISCHHAUSER, C., 176 E. 128d St.	76	[illegible]
RAFTERY, Carlo C., 746 Ams'dam Av.	30	[illegible]
RENNY, Mary, 23 Jones St.	30	[illegible]
REIDY, Michael, 282 E. 102d St.	25	[illegible]
ROTH, John L., 383 7th Av.	27	[illegible]
ROSA, Philomena, 69 W. 3d St.	55	[illegible]
SCHAFFNER, Frank, Riverside Hosp.	1	[illegible]
SCHAFER, Edward J., 2,259 3d Av.	36	[illegible]
STEFFEN, Henrietta, 328 E. 119th St.	45	[illegible]
SHACKELTON, J., St. Vincent's Hos.	62	[illegible]
SAFRON, Fanny, 348 E. 10th St.	53	[illegible]
SHIRANECK, Frank, 222 E. 73d St.	67	[illegible]
SLINEY, Ellen, 316 E. 44th St.	1	[illegible]
SLINEY, Clara, 502 W. 34th St.	30	[illegible]
SILBERSTEIN, Fanny, 319 E. 79th St.	1	[illegible]
SPAET, Joseph, 205 E. 98th St.	2	[illegible]
STEINER, Josef, German Hospital.	20	[illegible]
SWEENEY, Mary, 441 W. 31st St.	2	[illegible]
SANTULLI, Philomena, 86 Mulberry.	45	[illegible]
SOSSAU, Gertrude, 1,558 Avenue A.	73	[illegible]
THOMPSON, Sam, 427 W. 36th St.	75	[illegible]
TIGHE, James F., 328 E. 53th St.	56	[illegible]
TEMPLETON, Marg't, 1,461 Park Av.	59	[illegible]
VOLLARO, Vincenzo, 243 Elizabeth St.	50	[illegible]
WASSERMAN, Hilda, 8 Pitt St.	1	[illegible]
WILSON, MARY T., 96 3d Av.	68	[illegible]
WILSON, Willard, 121 W. 104th St.	38	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, Helen M., 145 W. 182d St	1	[illegible]
WARD, Minnie, 2,363 1st Av.	30	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
*ABRAHAMS, William, Brooklyn Hosp	48	31
BLAKE, Thomas, 72 Java St.	42	[illegible]
BECKER, Maria, 284 Graham St.	75	[illegible]
BRODERICK, Laurence, 364 Hicks St	27	[illegible]
DONNELLY, James M., 345 Baltic St.	38	[illegible]
DELANEY, Catharine, 808 Sterling Pl	75	[illegible]
DURKES, Amasa G., K. C. Hospital.	64	[illegible]
DOYLE, Joseph, 201 Kent St.	1	[illegible]
FOWLER, Caroline F., 219 Union St.	60	[illegible]
FAULKNER, Lena, Seney Hospital.	41	[illegible]
FRANK, Catharine, 16 Diamond St.	60	[illegible]
HARTIGAN, N., 100 Greenpoint Av.	35	[illegible]
HALE, Julia, L. I. College Hospital.	72	[illegible]
JONKER, George W., 299 8th St.	7	[illegible]
JACOBSON, Florence O., 515 Henry St	1	[illegible]
KOELLE, Emelia C., 136 Concord St.	60	[illegible]
KNOWLES, E. B., 82 Cambridge Pl.	63	[illegible]
KELLETT, John A., 91 Nevins St.	32	[illegible]
LAMB, Helen, 601 Myrtle Av.	45	[illegible]
LYNCH, Rosa, 370 Cumberland St.	10	[illegible]
LEGIERI, Caroline, 365 Atlantic Av.	33	[illegible]
MACE, Frederick, L. I. State Hosp.	62	[illegible]
MOLDENHAUER, C., 887 Flatbush Av	55	[illegible]
MUNDY, Hugh, 233 Front St.	35	[illegible]
MENGER, Tobias, 974 Lafayette Av	68	[illegible]
MANGETT, Mary, 9 Bancroft Pl.	81	[illegible]
MANGAN, Eliza, 62 Nelson St.	76	[illegible]
MOYNAHAN, E. F., 686 Myrtle Av.	28	[illegible]
McCASSEY, Ellen, 1,403 Myrtle Av.	23	[illegible]
NIXON, James, 455 Hudson Av.	20	[illegible]
PERRY, Amelia P., 79 Spencer St.	1	[illegible]
POOLE, William F., 179 Vermont St	2	[illegible]
PULTY, Mary E., 420 4th Av.	45	[illegible]
ROBERTSON, Margaret W., 970 Manhattan Av	34	[illegible]
RANDAZZO, Filomena, 22 Carroll St	1	[illegible]
SARLI, Vincenza, 125 Withers St.	70	[illegible]
SCHULTZ, Ernestine, 483 Atlantic Av	75	[illegible]
STACK, Thomas, 27 Waverley Av.	47	[illegible]
*TIMOLAT, Louis, K. C. Hospital.	[illegible]	31
VINE, Robert, 246 Penn St.	32	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, H. E., 1574 Kosciusko St	58	[illegible]
WATKINS, Robert, 801 Union St.	35	[illegible]
YAHLE, Frederick, K. C. Hospital.	57	[illegible]

*Date of death in March.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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FINANCIAL.

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Notice is hereby given that on and after April 6th, 1898, holders of above-named certificates of deposit may exchange their certificates for the new securities to which they are entitled under the plan of reorganization, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due January 1, 1898, attached to the new bonds, will be paid at the same time and place.

Certificate holders must advise the Trust Company in whose name their voting trust certificates are to be issued.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.

New York, April 5, 1898.

OSCAR BUNKE, Secretary, 41 Wall Street.

Colorado Midland Railway Co.

New York, April 5th, 1898.

HOLDERS OF ASPEN SHORT LINE BONDS are requested to surrender on and after April 6th, 1898, their bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached, to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York, and to receive for each such surrendered bond $1,000 Colorado Midland Railway 4% First Mortgage 50-Year Gold Bonds, and $500 Colorado Midland Railway 4% Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock Voting Trust Certificates.

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Detroit, April 1st, 1898.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the outstanding Land Grant Bonds of this company on April 12th, being the amount of interest for six months ending March 31st, 1898.

Transfer books will close 7th inst., at the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., and reopen April 13th, 1898.

Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Co.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday were smaller in volume than for some time. Less than 270,000 shares changed hands. The market was heavy as well as dull, stocks sagging throughout the day, with occasional fractional rallies.

***

It was a waiting market. Traders as well as the commission houses and stronger interests waited for news from Washington. Although there was a seeming calm, there was nevertheless great tension. The market, in fact, reflected the critical situation. Neither bulls nor bears were disposed to do anything until they had definite news from the President and Congress.

***

The day was devoid of news developments. The usual wild and sensational stories were current, but Wall Street has come to pay very little attention to these. The traders, of course, used such stories as they could get hold of to influence the market, but they found but little response to their attempts to create price movements. They failed lamentably whenever they tried to get up an enthusiasm on either one side or the other.

***

None of the larger interests of the Street was in any way active in the market. The purchases which some of the financial combinations were credited with making last week have stopped. In these quarters there is still a confidence that prices are at or near their lowest, and there is shown no disposition to liquidate holdings of even those stocks recently purchased, but the buying has been temporarily suspended.

***

Government bonds were weaker. There were sales of $41,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122@121½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	3¼	Laclede Gas	2
Denver & R. G. pf.	2¼	West. Union Tel.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅛	Manhattan con.	1⅛
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Minnesota Iron	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1
Brook. Rapid Transit	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Canadian Pacific	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅜
C., B. & Q.	1⅛	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅝
C., M. & St. P.	½	Northern Pacific	1⅛
Chicago & N. W.	2	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
C., R. I. & P.	1	Pacific Mail	1½
Consol. Gas	3	Peop. Gas, Chicago	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Detroit Gas	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Erie 1st pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Gen. Electric	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Illinois Central	1⅜	Union Pacific	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1	Union Pacific pf.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Or. Short L. con. 5s	1½	St. L. Southwest. 1st	1
Or. S. L. Inc. B.	2	Ulster & Del. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3	Lehigh V. of N. Y. 1st	1½
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parks Bch	1	N. Y. Cent. 1st coup.	1
C., M. & St. P. con.	1	Rio G. West. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 6s, t. r.	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	W. Central 1st, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days and 5@6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $152,024,132; balances, $8,353,978; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $525,341.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 2⅞ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.81 for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80@$4.80½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83 for demand, $4.83½@$4.83¾ for cable transfers, and $4.79½@$4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and $5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94¼@94 5-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Holiday. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—30c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market, but closing generally lower. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 58⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 13. Declined—St. Paul, 1⅛, to 91⅛; Louisville and Nashville, 1, to 51; New York Central, ⅝, to 114½; Erie first preferred, ½, to 34½; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 102½, and Reading, ⅛, to 8¾. Atchison sold at 11⅞, and Canadian Pacific at 83¾. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111 5-16, for money, and 1-16, to 111⅞, for the account.

In Paris, rentes declined 12½c, to 103f 25c.

SUGAR TRUST BULLS.

Sugar Trust sold as low as 115¼ yesterday, a decline of nearly 7 points from its opening on Monday. The stock was decidedly weak all day, and was by far the most active on the list, transactions in it making up nearly one-third of the day's total. There was what could be called good selling of Sugar Trust yesterday, despite continued assurances from the bulls on the stock that the Arbuckle settlement has been all arranged for and is likely to be announced soon. Evidently these bulls are in the dark as to whether the promised announcement is to lead to a bull campaign in the stock. Latest intimations are that it may not. The bulls yesterday were sure that the settlement is certain, but they were afraid that any news regarding it would fall flat because of the uncertainty in regard to Cuba.

GRANGER STOCKS LOWER.

Burlington was the weakest of the Grangers yesterday, selling as low as 91¼ and making a net loss of 1⅛ points for the day. St. Paul, although more active, made only a fractional decline. Rock Island lost just a point on comparatively small transactions. The selling of the Grangers was done chiefly by traders, some of whom covered before the close and bid the stocks up in so doing. The trading in the group was wholly professional, except in Rock Island, where inside interests were again buyers of the stock.

NO HOLIDAY ON GOOD FRIDAY.

Because of the critical situation and the probability of important developments late this week, the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday reconsidered their former decision to close the Exchange on Good Friday, and decided to continue business on that day. The reconsideration was brought about by a resolution offered by a member of the Exchange asking the Governors to do so. Some of the larger commission houses opposed the movement, because, as they argued, such an unusual action by the Stock Exchange, which has always closed on Good Friday, would lead the public to look upon the situation as much more critical and serious than it really is. The prevailing sentiment, however, was that in case of developments of a disturbing character toward the end of the week the two hours of business on Saturday would not be enough time for the proper transaction of necessary business.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

Engagements of gold for import announced yesterday were unusually heavy, amounting to $3,000,000. Of this, $1,250,000 is to come to J. & W. Seligman & Co., $700,000 to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $500,000 to the Bank of British North America, $300,000 to Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and $250,000 to the National City Bank. Since Feb. 25 there has been engaged in and imported from Europe $49,730,000.

The heavy imports were due to the weakness in sterling exchange. Rates declined still further yesterday, demand sterling touching $4.83. The continued higher money rates here at New York are largely responsible for the weakness of exchange rates. There are also large offerings of investment bills maturing at the end of the week. Exchange brokers yesterday predicted a still further decline in rates and large engagements of gold during the week.

GOVERNMENT BONDS WEAKER.

Government bonds showed weakness yesterday, although sales of the new 4s were made as high as 122, 1⅛ points above the last transaction in them, which was made on Saturday. After selling at 122, the bonds declined to 121½, and at the close were 121 bid, the closing bid price showing a decline of one-half of 1 per cent. from that of Monday. Large offerings of the new 4s were reported yesterday morning at 122.

Spanish securities on the foreign Bourses were extremely weak, selling below 50 and closing at 50 15-16, a net loss of 2 points.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Call money loaned at 2½ and 3 per cent. yesterday, the rate advancing somewhat, although the demand continued light. The large amounts offered on call by important banking houses on Monday were not in evidence yesterday. The demand for time money is somewhat better than of late, but as yet there is no change in rates. Wall Street is given to terming the present money market situation as "abnormal," but in many banking quarters it is believed that still higher rates will prevail in the near future.

IN THE COAL TRADE.

Discussing coal trade conditions, the April letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association says:

"The optimistic bubble of 'active consumption' was pricked with vigor during the month of March. The hope and belief that the month would be a typical one, with cold and raw weather, was the foundation for an estimate of consumption which, with the large stocks being carried, was much too great. The weather was not according to the estimate, and consequently there was little demand. Nobody wanted coal, and even a concession in price would not have been a substantial inducement to buyers. It is true that the weather was exceptionally mild, but this is one of the factors which should be thought of beforehand instead of being admitted afterward. It was the same trouble which has for years past stood in the way of a successful issue in the anthracite industry, the fear to take a radical and decided step, even though it be admitted that the benefit is certain.

"April opens with a somewhat brighter promise. The estimated consumption and output is, of course, a postponement of what should have been done in March, and has delayed the results for a month, but if the production is kept within the 2,000,000 tons now estimated, there is little doubt that some of the surplus stocks may be moved and leave the sellers in a satisfactory position to take care of the Spring business. This small production will, of course, be severely felt at the collieries, but this is a time when considerations for the coming months leave no choice but to make good the errors of last Fall. There is one serious drawback to the month's prospects, even with this small tonnage, and that is the indecision as to whether or not the present prices will be maintained. A lower Spring circular gives sellers an opportunity to extend low-priced sales over the Summer and into the Fall months. This helped to demoralize the market last year, and can easily do so again unless some influence stronger and wiser than any that is now apparent be used to prevent it. There should be no more uncertainties. It is perfectly practicable to have the entire system of the trade placed on a fixed basis, and it will not be a success until an influence is found strong enough to do this."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Sharp decline in Spanish 4s in both London and Paris.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Decrease of $1,809,000 in exports of merchandise for the week as compared with previous week, but increase of $2,900,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on the shares of the H. B. Claflin Company.

Operations of Boston Clearing House for year ended March 31 largest in history of institution.

Shipment of first consignment of 2,000,000 tons of iron ore from the Gogebic Range for the Illinois Steel Company.

Sensational decline in May and August wheat in Paris—equal to 4¾ cents per bushel.

Meeting of passenger agents of transcontinental lines in Chicago. No action taken on report of Committee on Rates.

Proposition submitted to Western roads to discontinue meeting Canadian Pacific rates through the Missouri River gateway.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in March showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$4,315
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	10,950
Canadian Pacific	105,000
Chicago and East Illinois	2,900
Chicago Great Western	8,357
Denver and Rio Grande	30,400
Louisville and Nashville	33,478
Mexican Central	8,726
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	863
New York, Ontario and Western	3,138
Texas and Pacific	22,670
Wabash	71,450

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The following showed decreases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$1,781
Chesapeake and Ohio	27,693
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	2,551
Evansville and Indianapolis	2,032
Evansville and Terre Haute	2,827
Mexican National	5,858
Southern Railway	14,144
Southern Railway, Memphis Division	4,150

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, $11,000 the New Jersey Electric Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1944, Nov. 1, 1896, coupons attached. They brought 16¾ per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,836,582, against $10,645,891 in the preceding week and $5,920,532 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $113,886,483, against $100,592,748 in the corresponding period last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	[illegible]	German-American	110
City	[illegible]	Greenwich	165
Columbia	14[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
Continental	13[illegible]	New Amsterdam	245
Garfield National	[illegible]	New York	235

There was a sale of 37 shares of Commerce at [illegible].

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55@56½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 25¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .80, 400 Mexican at .30, 500 Mount Rosa at .11, 1,000 Pharmacist at .07, 200 Sierra Nevada at 2.00, 100 Standard at 1.75.

On the Mining Exchange 1,600 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼, 100 American Flag at .08, 18,000 Anaconda at .32@.35, 10,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.08½@.08¼@.08¾, 62,000 Cannon Ball at .003¾@.003½ cash, to .004 seller 10, 1,700 Garfield Gr. at .05¾@.05¼@.05¼, 2,000 Golden Fleece at .41 seller 10, 1,000 Hanava at .75, 1,000 Isabella at .22 seller 10, 6,700 Jefferson at .05@.04½@.04¾, 10,000 Justine at .03¾ cash, 1,100 Lillie at .80¾@.80½, 500 Mollie Gibson at .19¾, 500 Mount Rosa at .10¼, 131,000 Old Gold at .003¾@.003½@.004, 57,000 Sentinel at .01¼ buyer 10, to .01⅛ buyer 60, 3,000 Union at .09¼, 700 Yukon at .13½ buyer 30.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Monday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.60	1.00	.60	1.00
Alta	.18	..	.18	..
Belcher	.23	..	.23	..
Best & Belcher	.34	.40	.34	.40
Breece	.35	.42	.35	.42
Brunswick	.10	..	.10	..
Chollar	.40	..	.40	..
Chrysolite	.08	.12	.08	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	..	.80	..
Crown Point	.24	..	.24	..
Deadwood	.70	1.05	.70	1.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	.28	..	.28	..
Father De Smet	.17	.28	.17	.28
Gould & Curry	.25	..	.25	..
Hale & Norcross	1.10	..	1.10	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	..	1.50	..	1.50
Kingston & Pemb. Iron	.15	.22	.15	.22
La Crosse	.11	..	.11	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.12	..
Mexican	.40	..	.40	..
Ophir	.75	..	.75	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.08	.05	.08
Potosi	.40	..	.40	..
Plymouth Consolidated	.07	..	.07	..
Sierra Nevada	1.05	..	1.05	..
Standard Consolidated	1.65	1.85	1.65	1.85
Union Consolidated	.40	..	.40	..
Utah	.10	..	.10	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.25	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.75	..	.75	..
Albany G. M. Co.	..	.04	..	.04
Best & Belcher	.24	..	.24	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Consolidated	.12	.14	.12	.14
Belmont	.10	..	.10	..
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Crown Point	.23	..	.23	..
Chrysolite	..	..	.08	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	..	.80	..
Comstock Tun. Co. stock	.08	..	.08	..
Comstock Tun. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock Tun. Co. scrip	.08	..	.08	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	..	1.00	..	1.00
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.25	..	.25	..
Hale & Norcross	1.30	..	1.30	..
Homestake	3.700	..	3.700	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	.33	..	.33	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.15	..	.15	..
La Crosse	.14	..	.14	..
Leadville, Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Mexican	.35	..	.35	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.75	..	2.75	..
Ophir	.65	..	.65	..
Occidental	2.40	..	2.40	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	2.00	..	2.00	..
Potosi	.40	..	.40	..
Savage	.28	..	.28	..
Sierra Nevada	1.90	..	1.90	..
Standard	1.70	..	1.70	..
Small Hopes	.75	1.00	.75	1.00
Union Consolidated	.40	..	.40	..
Utah	.10	..	.10	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.25	..
Argentum Juanita	.17	..	.17	..
Anaconda	.24	..	.24	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.08	..	.08	..
Creede & Cripple Creek	.08	..	.08	..
Golden Fleece	.25	..	.25	..
Isabella	.20	..	.20	..
Mollie Gibson	.19	..	.19	..
Mount Rosa	.10	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	.05	..
Portland	.72	..	.72	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.09	..	.09	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
American Flag	.06	.25	.08	.20
Alamo	.02¼	.02¾	.02	.02¼
Anaconda	.30	.34	.26	.39
Anchoria	.75	.80	..	..
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	.09¼	.08½	.09
Cannon Ball	.003¾	.004½	.003¾	.004
Elkton	..	..	.70	.75
Gold Coin	1.00	2.00	..	..
Gold Magnet	.004	.008	..	.006
Garfield Grouse	.05¾	.06¼	.05½	.06
Golden Fleece	.37	.39	.36	.40
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.21½	.22	.21½	.22½
Japan	2.50	5.00	..	..
Jefferson	.04½	.05¼	.04½	.05¼
Justine	.03¾	.03¾	.03½	.03¾
Lillie	.79	.81	.80	.86
Miami	..	..	.39	.40
Mollie Gibson	.20	.21	.19½	.20½
Mount Rosa	.09¾	.10¼	.10¼	.11
Old Gold	.003¾	.004	.003¾	.006
Pilgrim	.004½	.007	..	.006
Portland	.75	.76	..	..
Rocky Mountain	..	..	..	.15
Red Mountain	.08	.09	..	..
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.01	.01¼	.009¾	.01
Tamarack	.005	.008	.004	..
Union	.09¼	.09¾	.08¾	.09½
Waldorf	..	.10	..	.10
Work	.01⅞	.02¼	.01⅞	.02¼
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The only stock which was active yesterday in the outside security market was Standard Oil, in which a decline of 9 points from the closing figures of Monday took place.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1¼	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	165	170
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	85	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	72	74
Union Ferry	55	58
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	30	35
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	25	27
Amsterdam pf.	60	63¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	99	102
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	101
Columbus Gas	57	60
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	74	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	325
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	55	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	86	88
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	92
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Gas, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse Gas stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Gas Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Gas Company bonds	[illegible]	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	36	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glucose common	57½	58½
Glucose preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herring-Hall-Marvin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	113	116
Malt common	21½	22¾
Malt preferred, ex dividend	67	69
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	86
National Biscuit common	28	30
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	5
Pennsylvania Coal	330	350
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust	355	357
Trenton Potteries	2	5
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	50
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	80	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	150	152½
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	185	192
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	50
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	45
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week March	$42,895	$38,580	$38,[illegible]
Month	186,681	121,540	128,120
From July 1	1,350,185	1,243,174	1,307,709
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week March	$172,677	$173,458	$161,[illegible]
Month	600,152	516,996	530,697
From July 1	4,968,852	4,664,172	4,477,644
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
4th week March	$92,528	$81,577	$74,550
Month	287,283	262,889	231,106
From July 1	2,715,610	2,534,168	2,242,302
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,444
4th week March	$641,000	$536,000	$466,000
Month	2,050,000	1,509,000	1,505,603
From Jan. 1	5,217,223	4,094,018	4,303,657
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
4th week March	$316,992	$244,635	$270,067
Month	950,175	1,066,553	812,700
From July 1	8,865,684	8,089,059	7,738,800
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
4th week March	$88,400	$85,500	$91,900
Month	353,100	327,200	342,651
From July 1	2,699,566	2,349,442	3,154,664
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
4th week March	$157,274	$148,917	$124,947
Month	489,785	427,553	460,310
From July 1	4,074,313	3,495,706	......
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week March	$28,263	$30,814	$31,629
Month	114,080	90,007	99,132
From July 1	1,129,255	858,106	......
COLUMBUS, H. V. & TOLEDO—			
Mileage	346	346	346
Month of March	$231,587	$188,920	$209,687
From Jan. 1	607,132	524,781	622,057
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
4th week March	$205,260	$174,800	$169,300
Month	610,400	514,000	539,100
From July 1	6,301,610	5,204,517	5,705,417
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week March	$6,395	$8,927	$8,545
From July 1	251,930	209,262	239,736
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
4th week March	$26,721	$29,548	$37,555
From July 1	927,859	770,552	845,061
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,975	2,956
4th week March	$576,575	$543,097	$494,261
Month	1,830,480	1,694,952	1,580,930
From July 1	16,466,962	15,458,218	15,606,119
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,861	1,860
4th week March	$309,300	$300,574	$282,909
Month	1,153,080	1,133,219	817,903
From Jan. 1	4,018,184	3,218,157	2,464,125
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
4th week March	$160,232	$166,080	$146,192
Month	499,422	506,880	399,444
From Jan. 1	1,428,690	1,382,526	1,161,292
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
4th week March	$261,440	$260,577	$294,838
Month	820,509	786,646	838,886
From July 1	9,735,958	9,172,352	8,661,419
NEW YORK, ONT. & WEST.—			
Mileage	481	481	477
4th week March	$110,162	$106,964	$95,744
Month	308,157	287,764	246,009
From July 1	3,032,470	2,929,572	2,788,401
OREGON R. R. & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
Month March	$578,856	$306,566	$283,342
From July 1	4,685,730	3,315,327	......
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (exclusive of Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	4,827	4,826	4,752
4th week March	$547,687	$561,831	$486,220
Month	1,799,089	1,706,763	1,543,951
From July 1	15,671,883	14,682,283	15,115,768
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	330	330	330
4th week March	$42,635	$46,885	......
Month	118,968	115,942	......
From July 1	1,226,881	1,067,688	......
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week March	$207,410	$184,740	$101,135
Month	622,844	516,925	492,491
From Jan. 1	1,945,489	1,665,228	1,625,727
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
4th week March	$377,654	$306,204	$305,277
Month	1,157,541	938,438	1,002,282
From July 1	9,365,578	8,788,418	9,883,382
IOWA CENTRAL for February—			
Gross earnings	148,847	120,148	167,381
Op. expenses	99,287	87,020	99,177
Net earnings	49,560	42,148	68,154
July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	1,259,281	1,058,157	1,282,005
Net earnings	427,586	327,165	504,088

PEORIA & EASTERN for February—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$157,068	$137,249	$19,819
Op. exp's & taxes	106,012	94,028	11,985
Net earnings	51,056	43,221	7,834
Int. & rentals	36,802	36,802	
Surplus	14,254	6,419	7,834

PHIL., WIL. & BALTIMORE for February, 1898, and for four months ending Feb. 28, 1898—

	Feb., 1898. Increase.	Four Months Increase.
Gross earnings	$58,600	$372,300
Expenses	29,300	172,800
Net earnings	29,300	99,500

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for February, 1898, and for two months ending Feb. 28, 1898—

	Feb., 1898. Increase.	Two Months. Increase.
Gross earnings	$8,000	$25,200
Expenses	8,900	13,800
Net earnings	*900	11,400

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.10	.16
Alpha Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.11	.12
Belcher	.22	.23
Best & Belcher	.31	.34
Bullion	.07	.07
Caledonia	.23	.24
Challenge Con.	.25	.28
Chollar	.45	.44
Confidence	.70	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.77	.83
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.23
Exchequer	.04	..
Gould & Curry	.21	.24
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.30
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.04
Kentuck Con.	.03	.04
Mexican	.40	.43
Occidental Con.	2.60	2.75
Ophir	.75	.80
Overman	.08	.08
Potosi	.40	.41
Savage	.21	.25
Scorpion	.03	.04
Sierra Nevada	1.75	2.05
Standard	1.80	1.90
Union Con.	.32	.39
Utah Con.	.10	.12
Yellow Jacket	.19	.23

Silver bars, 55¼; Mexican dollars, 43@45; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2¾	2	2¾
Anaconda	25	40	26	40
Anchoria	65	79	65	75
Argentum	17½	18½	17½	18¾
Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Coin	97½	100	98	102
Gold King	[illegible]	51	48	50
Golden Fleece	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grouse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isabella	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lillie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon Anchor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pharmacist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rawlings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Work	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 5.—General weakness has characterized the local market to-day, with drifting the only activity. Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy were two leaders. The coppers were represented by weakness in Montana, Atlantic, and Butte.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	218	..
Boston & Lowell	215	..
Boston & Maine	163	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	107½	108
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	112	..
Fitchburg pf.	98	98½
Maine Central	126	130
Old Colony	188	..
Oregon Short Line	28	30
West End	79½	80
West End pf.	102	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1½	2
Arnold	10½	11
Atlantic	28	29
Boston & Montana	171	172
Butte & Boston	23¼	23¾
Calumet & Hecla	517	518
Centennial	12½	13½
Franklin	11	..
Gold Coin Mines	1	1½
Napa, (quicksilver)	6¾	..
Osceola	40	40½
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5½
Quincy	106	107
Santa Ysabel	..	6
Tamarack	145	..
Tecumseh	2½	..
Wolverine	19½	20

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	243	244
Dominion Coal	18	19
Dominion Coal pf.	97	102
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	64	64½
General Electric	32½	32¾
General Electric pf.	..	90
Illinois Steel	45	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21½
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	122	127
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	170	172
United States Oil	13½	..
United States Rubber	16	17½
Westinghouse Electric	20½	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51	52

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26¼	26½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends, coupons, and interest will be paid as follows:

By the H. B. Claflin Company, on April 15, a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its common stock.

A dividend of 10 cents per share on the capital stock of the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, 18 Broadway, New York, April 15.

On May 2 a dividend of 1 per cent. by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

Interest at the rate of 1 per cent. to registered holders of outstanding land grant bonds of Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Railroad Company, being amount of same for six months ended March 31, payable April 12.

Holders of deposit certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York may exchange their certificates issued for Colorado Midland Railway Company 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds and Colorado Midland Railway Company 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds for new securities, to which they are entitled under the plan of reorganization, on April 6. Coupons due Jan. 1, 1898, attached to the new bonds, will be paid on the same date at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

The Central Trust Company's certificates of deposit issued for the 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds and the 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of the Colorado Midland Railway Company may be exchanged at the office of the Trust Company for new securities provided for by the plan of reorganization. The coupons dated Jan. 1, 1898, attached to the new bonds, will be paid at the time of exchange. For each bond of the Aspen Short Line, the holder is to receive a one-thousand-dollar Colorado Midland Railway 4 per cent. first mortgage gold bond and a five-hundred-dollar Colorado Midland Railway 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock voting trust certificate. The exchange may be made today and thereafter, at the office of the company. Coupons due Jan. 1, 1898, attached to the new bonds, will be paid at the time of exchange.

The new offices of the Colonial Safe Deposit Company, in the St. Paul Building, are ready for depositors. They are below the street level, sumptuously furnished and fitted in mahogany, and the storage rooms are inclosed in laminated steel grill work. The vault is said to be the strongest in use by a safe deposit company. It is made of welded chrome steel and iron, the outer cladding having its joints rabbeted with each other, so that there are no direct joints where the plates and angles abut each other. There are two doors weighing six tons each. The outer door is made solid, the massive bolts which shoot in all directions being operated by an actuating device, which, in turn, is controlled by a four-movement time lock, so that it would be necessary for all four movements to break down to cause a lock-out, and a further provision is made so that if the bolt work of the outer door of either set should break down it can be opened from the inside of the vault. There are also inner doors with massive bolt work, with all joints as closely fitted as the outer doors, and the bolt work is checked by two combination locks, the unlocking of either releasing the bolt work to provide against a lock-out. The officers of the company are John E. Borne, President; Cord Meyer, Vice President, and Walter H. Bunn, Secretary and Treasurer.

CATSKILL STEAMER LAUNCHED.

The Onteora Takes Its First Plunge in the Hudson at Newburg.

NEWBURG, April 5.—The new Hudson River sidewheel passenger steamer Onteora was successfully launched this morning at the yard of her builders, T. S. Marvel & Co. The W. & A. Fletcher Company of Hoboken contracted last November with the Catskill and New York Steamboat Company for the entire boat, subletting the contract for the hull to T. S. Marvel & Co. of Newburg, and that for the joiner work to William Rowland of New York, building the machinery, and otherwise finishing her themselves.

J. W. Millard, naval architect and engineer, of New York, designed and supplied the building lines. The new boat is 235 feet long on the water line, 250 feet over all, 35 feet molded beam, 62 feet over the guards, 11 feet 6 inches deep, and 6 feet draught. The hull is of steel, and she has four steel watertight bulkheads.

There are 72 state rooms on the saloon deck and 8 on the promenade deck, while on the lower deck there is a gentlemen's cabin, with 48 berths, and a ladies' cabin, with 24 berths. On the main deck is the dining saloon.

Cost of Importing Refined Sugar.

Some striking instances have been brought to the notice of the General Appraisers regarding the prohibitory effect of the provisions of Section 5 of the Dingley tariff on importations of refined sugar. Not long ago Robert Crooks & Co. imported a quantity of refined sugar from Tait's refinery in London for the purpose of manufacturing confectionery for export. The invoice value of the sugar was about $600, and the regular import duty on this particular importation was $480. In accordance with a technical provisions of Section 5 of the Tariff act the customs authorities found it necessary to also impose countervailing duties amounting to $588 additional. The combined duties on $600 worth of sugar therefore were $1,068.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, April 6th,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

100 shs. Thomson Meter Co. (Hypd.)
$10,000 Austin Gas Light and Coal Co., Austin, Texas, 6 p. c. Bds., 1924, Jan., 1898, Coups.
$5,000 Farmers' Union Ditch Co., Kearney, Neb., 1 6 p. c. Bds., 1906, March 1896, Coups.
$3,400 Claim against the Farmers' Union Ditch Co. of Kearney, Neb. Said 1st Mtge. bonds and claim will be sold together, and subject to a certain agreement made between the holder of said bonds and claim and Henry E. Lewis, Trustee, and bearing date October 4th, 1897.
$50,000 Drury Land and Canal Co., N. J., 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1906, Dec., 1897, Coups.
$43,000 Phil., Reading and New England R. R. Co. Inc. Mtge. Bds., Series B, 1952, Aug., 1892, Coups.
$3,000 N. J. Electric Ry. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944, Nov., 1896, Coups.
20 shs. N. J. Electric Ry. Co.
$3,000 State of Tenn. 3 p. c. Settlement Bds. (Hypd.)
200 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R., (Hypd.)
50 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
20 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
21 shs. Nat'l. Park Bank.
30 shs. Central Trust Co.
11 shs. Bank of America.
1 share Importers and Traders' Bank.
20 shs. State Trust Co.
1 share Atlantic Trust Co.
$1,000 Nassau Electric R. R. Co. 1 5 p. c. Bd.
$12,000 Georgia Midland Ry. Co. 1 3 p. c. Bds.
$7,000 Georgia Midland and Gulf R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Inc. Bds.
$1,000 Sing Sing Gas Man'f'g Co. 1 4 p. c. Bd.
$3,000 Tredegar Co. of Va. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds. Interest reduced to 4 p. c. by agreement.
5 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
[illegible] shs. Beaver Process Lasting Co. of Mass.
[illegible] shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
[illegible]

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Home Insurance Company.

New York, April 6th, 1898.

At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on MONDAY, the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Levi P. Morton,
Oliver S. Carter,
Daniel A. Heald,
David H. McAlpin,
Andrew C. Armstrong,
Cornelius N. Bliss,
John H. Washburn,
Walter H. Lewis,
Francis H. Leggett,
Benjamin Perkins,
Elbridge G. Snow,
George H. Hartford,
Henry F. Noyes,
Lucien C. Warner,
Warner Van Norden,
Dumont Clarke,
James B. Van Woert.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Daniel A. Heald was unanimously re-elected President, and Messrs. John H. Washburn and Elbridge G. Snow Vice Presidents.

T. B. Greene, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,

Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,

Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Maurice Grau Opera Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway and 39th Street, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will close on the 2d day of April and will open on the 13th day of April.

ERNEST GOERLITZ, Secretary.

Dated March 22d, 1898.

OFFICE OF THE KINGS COUNTY TRACTION Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, March 8, 1898. Notice to Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Kings County Traction Company will be held at the office of the said company No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 11th day of April, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said Kings County Traction Company be forthwith dissolved. By order of the Board of Directors, WM. C. COX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company,

346 & 348 Broadway, New York City.

An election for six Trustees of the First Class, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Home Office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April, 1898, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.

New York, March 28, 1898.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 11, 1898. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 28 until April 11, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Gallatin National Bank,

NEW YORK, March 30, 1898.

The 131st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.,

March 9th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.

74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Mch. 15, 1898.

DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 11, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of Mch. 31, 1898. Transfer books will be closed Mch. 31, 1898, and reopened Apl. 12, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.

813 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, March 25, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar per share,) payable April 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 31st. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.

143 Liberty St., New York, April 4th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 2d, to holders of record at the close of business, April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, April 15th, until the morning of Saturday, April 23d.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

New York Produce Echange Bank,

New York, April 1, '98.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 3 Per Cent. was declared, payable April 15th.

Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED PACKAGE, TAG, OFFICIAL, AND DEAD-LETTER ENVELOPES.

Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1898.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this department until 12 M. on Thursday, the 5th of May, 1898, for furnishing such Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the department, Postmasters, and the postal service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1898.

Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof; otherwise they will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal with full specifications and samples of the envelopes will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JAS. A. GARY,
Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENVELOPES FOR THE SEVERAL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1898.

By the 96th section of the act of Congress approved January 12, 1895, it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to contract for all Envelopes, both plain and printed, to be used "by his own or other departments."

Under this authority proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 5th day of May, 1898, for furnishing such Envelopes as the several Executive Departments in Washington may require during the year ending June 30, 1899.

Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Envelopes for the several Executive Departments," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids to be delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above named; otherwise they will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal with full specifications will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JAS. A. GARY,
Postmaster General.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, April 5, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
69	71	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	....
8⅜	8⅞	5,960	American Spirits Mfg.	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+¼
20½	22	420	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	21	21	20½	20½	+3½
116½	116⅝	62,075	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118	118¼	115⅝	116⅜	−1⅛
107	108	110	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	−1
90	92	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	....
101⅜	102	6,908	American Tobacco	102¼	102¼	101	101⅜	−⅝
115	118	12	American Tobacco pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	....
11	11⅛	210	At., T. & S. F.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	....
25⅝	25⅞	2,480	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26	26	25¼	25⅝	−⅜
16	17	100	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	16	16	....
6	6½	100	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6	6	6	6	−¼
2⅞	3⅛	1,400	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3	3	....
38½	38⅝	2,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38⅝	39⅜	38¼	38¼	−½
110	115	85	Brooklyn Union Gas	110	111	110	110½	....
80⅝	81½	200	Canadian Pacific	81½	81½	81¼	81½	−⅛
18⅝	19	665	Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	−½
91⅝	91⅞	25,847	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	93	93¼	91¼	91⅞	−1½
10⅞	10⅞	1,100	Chicago Great West.	10½	10⅞	10	10⅞	−⅛
89	89⅛	28,090	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	89⅞	89⅞	88¼	89⅛	−½
142	144	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144½	144½	144	144	....
118	118½	950	Chicago & Northw.	119	119	117⅞	117⅞	−2
85⅝	85⅞	10,120	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	86	86⅝	85½	85⅞	−1
11½	11⅝	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11½	11½	11½	11½	−⅛
5	6	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5½	5½	5½	5½	....
176½	178	865	Consolidated Gas	179	179	176	176	−3
83½	87	10	Con. Ice pf., ex div.	85	85	85	85	....
106½	108	538	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	106½	106½	−1½
43	44	1,090	Denver & R. G. pf.	44½	44½	43⅝	43⅝	+2½
59	61½	200	Detroit Gas	60	60	60	60	−1½
12¼	13	300	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	....
32½	33¼	100	Erie 1st pf.	33	33	33	33	−1
..	..	18	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	25	25	25	25	....
32¼	32⅞	800	General Electric	32⅝	33	32¼	32¼	−⅛
23¾	25	200	Hawaiian Sugar	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+⅞
98	99	330	Illinois Central	99	99	98¼	98¼	−1⅝
7⅞	8½	50	Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	....
40½	41½	500	Laclede Gas	41	42	41	42	+2
179	183	45	Lake Shore	178⅞	178⅞	178⅞	178⅞	....
49¼	49½	8,845	Louisville & Nashville	50	50⅛	48½	49⅛	−1
96⅞	97	15,285	Manhattan Con.	97	97⅞	95⅞	96⅞	+1¼
138⅝	138½	9,285	Metropolitan St. Ry.	138½	139¼	136½	138½	+½
49	53	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	50	50	50	50	−½
58	60	110	Minnesota Iron	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	−1½
31¾	32¼	360	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32	32	32	32	−1
26¼	26½	2,745	Missouri Pacific	26½	26⅝	26	26⅛	−⅛
29½	30	110	National Lead Co.	30	30	30	30	....
102⅝	106	120	National Lead Co. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	....
91½	92½	210	New Jersey Central	92	92	92	92	+¼
17	20	400	New York Air Brake	15	16	14	16	−6
110¼	110½	8,391	New York Central	111	111	109⅝	110¼	−1⅛
45⅞	46	720	Norfolk & West. pf.	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	+⅞
5⅜	5⅝	500	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
22⅞	23	2,990	Northern Pacific	23	23⅛	22½	22½	−1⅛
61⅞	62	3,970	Northern Pacific pf.	62¼	62½	61⅝	61⅞	−⅝
14⅝	15	370	Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅝
66	68½	50	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	....
23¼	24	900	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	23½	23⅝	−1¼
113¼	113⅝	600	Pennsylvania R. R.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜	−⅜
91	91⅜	8,122	People's Gas, Chicago	91½	91⅝	90½	91⅜	−⅝
170	172	125	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	170½	170½	170½	170½	+½
16½	17	400	Reading	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	−⅜
39	40	720	Reading 1st pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	−⅜
43	48	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	−2
6¼	6⅝	50	St. L. & San Fran.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	....
55	56	205	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	+½
25⅞	26	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26	26	26	26	−⅛
13½	14½	350	Southern Pacific	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅝
7⅞	8	770	Southern Railway	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
26½	26¾	1,129	Southern Railway pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26½	−⅝
19½	19⅝	1,825	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20½	20½	19	19¼	−1¼
10	10½	510	Texas Pacific	10	10	10	10	−½
19⅝	19⅞	685	Union Pacific	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
52⅝	52¾	26,898	Union Pacific pf.	52⅝	52⅝	51½	52⅝	−⅜
6⅝	6⅞	3,720	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
38	41	3	United States Express	41	41	41	41	....
15¾	16	445	Wabash pf.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+¼
115	120	8	Wells-Fargo Express	118	118	118	118	....
86½	87	1,690	Western Union Tel.	86	86½	85	86½	+½
1⅞	2	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2	2	2	....
Sales....		268,739						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
1,000......66
1,000......67
Am Tobacco Co scrip
2,000......84½
3,000......84
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000......83½
At, T & S F gen 4s
4,000......87
5,000......86⅞
5,000......86½
18,000......87
9,000......86¾
Adjustment 4s
1,000......59¼
500......59⅛
40,000......58⅞
20,000......58½
14,000......58
16,000......57⅞
10,000......58⅛
5,000......58
10,000......58⅛
12,000......58
3,000......57⅞
8,000......57⅞
93,000......58
5,000......58¼
25,000......58¼
Austin & N W 1st
10,000......83½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
16,000......108
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
5,000......118½
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000......100
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000......77
1,000......77½
2,000......76⅞
Ches & Ohio con 5s
25,000s20F......114
2,000......113¾
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
1,000......102
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
50,000......95¾
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
3,000......114½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
2,000......106
Chi & E Ill gen 5s reg
1,000......105
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
137,000......106⅝
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000......62
Col & Ninth Av 1st
1,000......118
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
5,000c......102
Den & R G Imp 5s
2,500......89⅝
Den & R G 1st
1,000......108
East Tenn, Va & Ga divisional 5s
2,000......112½
Ft W & D C 1st
15,000......68
Erie 4s prior bonds
1,000......87
10,000......86½
3,000......86
7,000......85⅞
4,000......86
Ga Pacific 1st 5-6s
1,000......119
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
5,000......77
L S & M So 1st coup
1,000......107
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
3,000......108
3,000......100½
Louis & Nash, Ev, H & Nash 1st
2,000......113
Unified gold 4s
31,000......86
Louis & Nash, Nash, Flor & S 1st
10,000......87½
Louis & Nash 5s
10,000......104
Met St Ry gen 5s
7,000......109¼
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000......73
5,000......73¼
5,000......73½
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mil Div
5,000......141
Southern Minn Div
1,000......116½
Mil & St Paul cons
5,000......141½
Mo, K & East 1st
3,000......96½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000......86½
5,000......86¼
1,000......86
Mo, K & T 2d
8,000......60
2,000......60¼
5,000......59½
5,000......59⅝
N Y Cent 1st coup
10,000......115
N Y Cent 1st reg
5,000......115
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000......101
N Y, O & W con 5s
2,000s20F......106
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
4,000......105
Norf & W Ry con 4s
3,000......78⅛
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000......59
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000......93⅝
21,000......93¼
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000......100
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
3,000......55⅝
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
3,000......99½
8,000......100
Oregon R & N 4s
5,000......92½
Oregon S L, inc B & col trust
10,000......47
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000......76½
P, C, C, & St L 4½s, Series B
1,000......110½
Reading Co gen 4s
4,000......80⅛
10,000......80⅛
11,000......80
Rio Grande West 1st
3,000......80
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
1,000......87¼
12,000......87
3,000......86½
8,000......87
St L & S F 4s
2,000......72½
St L & S F 2d, Class B
500......113½
St L S W 1st
5,000......74½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
9,000......58
1,000......57⅞
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
8,000......96¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000......88¼
1,000......88
3,000......88¼
18,000......88
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000......100
5,000......99⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc
15,000......31⅝
2,000......31¼
8,000......31
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
5,000......101
Union Pacific 4s
2,000......91
5,000......90⅞
34,000......90⅞
5,000......90⅝
1,000......90⅝
25,000......90½
500......90⅞
11,000......90½
41,000......90¼
35,000......90
5,000......90¼
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000......107
1,000......106⅞
1,000......107
3,000......106⅞
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000......107⅝
1,000......107½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000......38½
10,000......38

Total sales......$1,202,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97½	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	10	12	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
4s, r., 1907	108⅝	109½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	32
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2¼	4	N. Y., S. & W.	12	14
4s, r., 1925	121	122	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4⅝	5⅝	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	28	32
4s, c., 1925	121	122	Eastern Elevator	..	68	Norfolk So.	62	66
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112½	Eighth Avenue	300	320	Nor. & West.	12⅝	15
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½	Erie 2d pf.	16⅝	17⅞	Ont. Mining	3	5
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Ev. & T. H.	19	22	Oregon Imp., all in. paid	27	28½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	38	42	Ore. R. & N.	45	49
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Flint & P. M.	11½	12½	Ore. S. L.	27	31
			Ft. W. & R. G.	10	15	Penn. Coal	325	..
Adams Express	100	104	Gt. Nor. pf.	147	154	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
American Coal	100	140	Homestake	42	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Am. Cotton Oil	16½	17½	Ill. Cent. l. l.	91	98	Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Ill. Steel Co.	45	55	Quicksilver pf.	6	7
Am. Express	120	127	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Reading 2d pf.	20¼	21
Ann Arbor	12	13	Iowa Central pf.	27	30	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	R., W. & O.	117½	120
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	K. C., P. & G.	19	20	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5¾	7
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	4	5	Kanawha & Mich.	..	6	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	14	18⅝
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	St. L. S. W.	4	5
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	65	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15	St. L. S. W. pf.	9	10
Central Pacific	12	13	Keokuk & West.	32	35	St. P. & Duluth	..	28
Chi. & Alton	153½	160	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P. & D. pf.	..	80
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	Laclede Gas pf.	84	90	St. P., M. & M.	130	136
Chi. & E. Ill.	51	55	L. E. & W.	13⅝	15¼	St. P. & Omaha	69	70
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	104	107	L. E. & W. pf.	68	70	St. P. & O. pf.	145	150
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	26	29	Long Island	40	50	Sil. bullion certfs.	55½	56¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24	Manhattan Beach	5	7	Sixth Avenue	197	210
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Md. Coal pf.	45	55	Standard R. & T.	3⅝	4¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	23	25	Mexican Central	4	5	Third Avenue	166	170
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8¼	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Chi. Term. T. pf.	27½	28½	Michigan Central	104	105½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
C., C., C. & St. L.	26½	27¼	Minn. & St. L.	24	25½	Twin City R. T.	18¼	21
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	78¾	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	82	U. S. Leather	5⅝	5⅞
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	U. S. Leather pf.	56⅝	57⅝
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	U. S. Rubber	16	18
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Mo., K. & T.	10⅝	11¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	63	67
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Mobile & Ohio	27	29	Wabash	6⅞	7¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	19	21	Morris & Essex	170	175	West. Chi. St. Ry.	..	91¼
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Nat. Lin. Oil	14	17	West. Union Beef	7½	8½
Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6	National Starch	5⅝	8	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	8⅝	10⅝
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	25	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	88	Wis. Central	1⅝	2
Com. Cable	150	180	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30	Wis. Central pf.	3	6
Consol. Coal	38	..	New Cent. C.	6	6½			
Consol. Ice	28½	30	N. Y. & N. H.	184	186			
Del., L. & W.	146	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11⅝	13			
Den. & R. G.	10	..						

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,932,219
Gold reserve	175,628,686
Net silver	8,098,886
United States notes in the Treasury	38,256,662
Treasury notes of 1890	3,594,090
Total receipts this day	712,843
Total receipts this month	4,053,590
Total receipts this year	311,570,308
Total expenditures this day	1,968,000
Total expenditures this month	5,456,000
Total expenditures this year	308,326,270
Deposits in National banks	31,294,060
National bank notes received for redemption	156,623
[illegible] receipts from customs	449,014
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Great American Five and Ten Cent Store Company of New York City, to deal in merchandise of all kinds; capital, $10,000. Directors—Michael Levi, P. A. Siegelstein, and Asher Holtz, Manhattan.

Delaware River Construction Company of New York City, to perform general construction work; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. S. Little and Herbert R. Smith, Brooklyn; Louis H. Smith, A. E. Lothbridge, and A. A. Smith, Manhattan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
47,030	Am. Sug. Refs.	118⅛	118⅛	115⅝	116⅜
400	Am. Sp. Mfg.	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9
80	Am. Tobacco	101⅜	101⅜	101½	101½
100	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
190	Brook. R. T.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝
10,230	Chi., Bur. & Q.	92⅝	93¼	91½	92
19,810	Chi., M. & St. P.	89⅝	89⅞	88⅛	89⅛
8,690	Chi., R. I. & P.	86⅛	86⅝	85⅜	85⅞
100	Cent. of N. J.	92	92	92	92
10	Gen. Electric	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
630	Louis. & Nash.	49⅞	50⅛	48⅞	49⅛
2,680	Manhattan	97⅛	97⅞	95⅞	96⅞
110	Mo. Pacific	26⅛	26⅝	26	26⅛
170	N. Y. Central	111	111	109⅝	109⅞
160	Nor. Pacific	23⅛	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝
200	Nor. Pacific pf.	62⅛	62⅛	61⅝	61⅞
140	People's Gas	91⅛	91⅛	90⅝	91⅛
20	Southern pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
180	Tenn. C. & I.	20	20	20	20
10	Union Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
880	Union Pacific pf.	52⅝	52⅝	51½	52⅝
20	Western Union	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
86,190					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	58⅛	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞
10,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	60	60	60	60
3,000	Nor. Pacific 3s	59	59	59	59
3,000	Or. Imp. 5s	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
9,000	Rock Isl. 5s, c.	107	107	106⅝	106⅝
2,000	Rio G. W. 4s	80	80	80	80
25,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	32	32	31	31
12,000	Wabash 1st	107½	107½	106⅝	106⅝
$71,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The local market held up pretty fair until the last hour, when there was some selling on the report that Consul General Lee and other Americans at Havana were to be taken off in one of the United States boats. Stock which has been bought recently is said to have been for account of persons who are able to hold. Philadelphia Traction sold down to 78¾, Union Traction to 15, and Electric and People's 4s to 79½. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey rose 1 per cent., to 45. Rochester Street Railway was weak, and fell from 18 to 16. The miscellaneous group of stocks was dull, but somewhat lower. United Gas Improvement on light sales sold down to 103¾, rallying later to 104, and Welsbach fell off fractionally. Marsden was easier. In the steam railroad stocks Choctaw preferred was the most active, and on bear attacks it fell from 31⅛ to 30⅝. Lehigh Valley was slightly lower, as was also Pennsylvania. During the last half hour the market became unsettled, and the lowest prices of the day were reached. There was no support apparent, and the selling was in small lots.

The money market has stiffened. To-day call money was unobtainable below 5 per cent., while 6 was demanded and got for time money.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	21⅛	
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	22⅝	22⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	61⅞	62
Pennsylvania	56⅝	56¾
Reading t. c.	8 7-16	8½
Reading 1st pf.	19 13-16	20
Reading 2d pf.	10¼	10½
St. Paul	89	89⅛
W. N. Y. & P.	3	3¼
Metropolitan Railway	137	138
Philadelphia Traction	78⅜	78⅝
Baltimore Traction	22⅝	23
Union Traction	15	15⅛
Electric Storage	20	21
Electric Storage pf.	22	23¼
United Gas Imp.	103⅞	104
Welsbach Light	43½	44
New Jersey Traction	44	46
American R. E. L.	3⅝	4
Marsden	6⅜	6½
Choctaw	9⅞	10¼
Choctaw pf.	30	31
Reading G. 4s	80	81
Electric & P. 4s	79⅞	80
Equitable G. L. 5s	102⅞	103
Cons. T. Pitts.	13¼	13½
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	46½	46⅞

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN S. SILVER.—Judgment for $21,274 was entered yesterday against John S. Silver of 39 Cortlandt Street in favor of John Paton & Co. on three notes made by Mr. Silver for $5,200 each, dated March 21, 1892, payable in six, nine, and twelve months, which were not paid.

ELWOOD S. HAND.—W. H. Ricketts has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Elwood S. Hand, publisher of advertising mediums at 53 East Tenth Street, on the application of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, which obtained a judgment against him here on Dec. 29 last for $1,790, by Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court. In the examination it was disclosed that Mr. Hand has assigned contracts to the amount of $33,000 to various parties.

J. STETTHEIMER & CO., &C.—Seventeen judgments, aggregating $377,819, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday in connection with the failure of J. Stettheimer & Co. and Stettheimer & Bettman, bankers and oil producers, of 18 Broadway. The judgments were against David Bettman, Marcus A. Bettman, and Henrietta B. Stettheimer, and were principally for borrowed money. The total liabilities of the several firms, it is stated, will exceed $1,000,000.

A. BRILL & CO.—Abraham Brill, doing business as A. Brill & Co., dealer in dry goods at 725 and 727 Sixth Avenue, 1,403 to 1,407 Broadway, and 1,420 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Louis H. Bronner, giving preference to Morris D. Bronner for $19,635 borrowed money. Mr. Brill was formerly in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., and started in business for himself in 1882; has had several partners since then, and has been alone since February, 1894. Samuel D. Levy, his attorney, said that the assignment was caused by unfounded rumors having been circulated about his financial condition and a creditor taking out a writ of replevin. The liabilities are $60,000, nominal assets $70,000, and actual assets $55,000. The Sheriff received seven writs of replevin yesterday from creditors aggregating $4,115.

Out of Town.

WOLFF BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Wolff Brothers Manufacturing Company of Chicago, manufacturers of sashes, doors, and blinds, assigned Monday. Liabilities, $70,000; assets, slightly larger.

GEORGE PEIRSOL & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received an attachment for $5,311 yesterday against George Peirsol & Co. of Philadelphia in favor of the Ninth National Bank of Philadelphia on a judgment obtained against the firm in Philadelphia on Monday.

JOSHUA BAKER & CO.—Frank Harrington and Charles Morrison of the Faneuil Hall National Bank have been appointed receivers for the firm of Joshua Baker & Co., one of the oldest ship chandlery houses in Boston. The petition for the receivership was made by Mr. Harrington, and this action is considered necessary to avoid attachments or other actions by creditors. Joshua Baker has been attached by the Shawmut National Bank for $40,000 in Middlesex County and for $80,000 in Barnstable County.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAKER, Charles, and Adolph Weiss—The People, &c. 500
BERRIE, Joseph—Wimer and another......257
BERNACHI, Malinda, and Solomon Steckel—The People, &c. 500
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Rose Stettheimer......7,762
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Lavinia Newman......36,317
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Rhoda Bernheimer......30,453
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Mamie Mann......11,510
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Hannah Berlitsheimer......21,519
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Sarah Maas......27,749
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Gertie Hafeller......4,688
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Lavinia Louis......12,137
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Sieg. Stettheimer......17,230
BETTMAN, David, and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Max Drey and another, executors......2,026
BETTMAN, David, and Henrietta B. Stettheimer, individually and as co-partners—F. Rubin, executrix......38,930
BETTMAN, David, and Henrietta B. Stettheimer, individually and as co-partners—F. Rubin, executrix......18,959
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—F. Rubin, executrix......18,959
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—F. Rubin, executrix......33,745
BETTMAN, Marcus A. and David—F. Rubin, executrix......21,577
BETTMAN, Marcus A. and David—A. Bernheimer......63,869
BETTMAN, Marcus A. and David—M. A. Bernheimer and another, executors......22,519
BICKERTON, Joseph P.—A. Gruber and another......454
BRAUER, John—The Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company......1,163
BRIX, Charles—J. W. Morgan and another......364
BRISTOL, John I. D., and Arthur B. Moody alias Blair Moody—The People, &c. 1,000
BROADBELT, William—Leopold Friesen......2,972
BROUNET, Arthur—Real Estate Record Association......94
BUND, Franz—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company......251
BUNKER, Leroy E.—Edward J. Hart......1,383
CAMPBELL, Daniel—F. J. McConnell......74
CARR, Mamie, and Louisa Venturieri—The People, &c. 500
CHADWICK, Anna—H. Solomon......84
COOPER, Anna—A. C. C. Hays......33
COSGROVE, James R.—P. Coppolo, administrator, costs......150
CURTIS, Edward F.—I. Stern and others......81
DAVIS, Mary—Ellen A. Haulenveek......349
DAVENPORT, Frank, and Louisa Venturieri—The People, &c. 500
EDWARDS, Hattie S.—Samuel F. Miller......757
ENGELHARDT, Christian—E. Engelhardt......80
FRANKENSTEIN, Simon—C. Meisel......214
GOODSTEIN, Abram, and Mary Jones—The People, &c. 200
GRAY, Frank S.—E. P. Hatch......244
GORHAM, Fred—W. A. Wright......155
GARIBALDI, Charles, and Antonio Privato—W. H. Wieting......287
HOEY, Sarah—A. Moran......106
HEINRICHS, Ernest—C. Imme......64
HAYES, Edward A.—R. B. Roe......274
HILLEBRAND, Henry—P. Schmidt......290
HAMMER, Martin, and George W. Bauer—The People, &c. 500
HICKOK, William P.—E. J. Coffey......47
JENKINS, George—S. Wolf and others......416
JAFFE, Julius, and Edward E. Schirmer—The People, &c. 1,500
KAPPENBERG, Henry—The Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company......162
KNEVALS, Sherman W., assignee—G. M. Randall and others......130
KILLER, Anna and George—W. Endemann and others......258
KORNBERG, David—J. F. Betz......218
KILGANNON, William H.—J. F. Betz......179
KAHN, Louis—L. J. Boniface......411
KOLMER, Leon, and Charles Schwitkes—M. Seitz......610
KAMSLER, Julius—M. Perez and another......360
LIPANSKY, Barnett—United Dressed Beef Company of New York......182
LEVY, Joseph and Lena—S. A. Horowitz......62
LISKA, Antonie—J. F. Hejtmanck......229
MIKOLA, Regina F.—J. Mikola......50
MAYER, William—H. Hollander......72
MAHON, Bernard—J. Bernstein......21
MULLER, John H., and Charles Zimmermann—W. Endemann and others......29
McDOWNELL, Michael—H. Hollander......117
McCOMB, James, Jr.—S. Fisher......3,276
McLEANEY, Philip, and Charles Lukins—The People, &c. 200
MARTIN, Joseph—H. L. Montgomery......75
POTTER, Eugene C.—E. Nicholson......158
PIAGET, Henry V.—J. L. Barclay......364
RICHHEIMER, Emanuel—E. H. Gato Cigar Company......96
ROPE LUMBER COMPANY and Forrest D. Smith—S. W. Ford......123
SELLECK, Herman D. and Herbert L.—L. F. W. Arend......3,735
SHAW, William A. and James K.—E. S. Hand......646
SILVER, John S.—John Patton and others......21,274
STONE & KIMBALL—Henry Corn......310
SATTERLEE, Douglass R. and Elizabeth K., as attorneys—Zephyrius A. Lowrey......2,380
SEGAL, Gedale—David Stevenson Brewing Company......212
SEGELSCHIFFER, Joseph—J. F. Betz......115
SEITZ, William—E. Maher and another......484
SCHWERIN, Leopold M.—S. Tynberg......252
SCHNITZER, William H.—New York Telephone Company......89
STONE, Albert F.—The H. W. Jayne Chemical Company......256
SCHER, Isadore—J. L. Wandling......102
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—The White Plains Bank......572
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. McAuliff......72
THE NATIONAL NEEDLE COMPANY—Alfred F. Durbrow and another......69
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—W. O'Keefe, by guardian......303
SUYDAM, William A.—Anna L. Smith......1,113
SPITZER, Oscar L.—Morstall & Groebel......116
UNDERHILL, Jarvis T. and Lott C.—F. C. Goffe......989
WOODFORD, George M.—E. P. Hatch......150
WARD, John—R. Donnelly......1,312
WAITE, William A.—New York Telephone Company......25
WECKLEIN, Adam—Greek American Confectionery Company......162

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Importers Sustained in Two Cases and the Collector of the Port Sustained in One.

An unusually large amount of business was transacted by the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers yesterday. In two decisions the protests of importers were sustained and in one the Collector was sustained.

An important point relative to dulcin was decided on a protest filed by Lehn & Fink of this city. An importation of dulcin by that firm was assessed for duty as saccharine at $1.50 per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 211 of the act of July, 1897. The importers contended that it should be assessed for duty as a chemical compound at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 3. General Appraiser Wilkinson, in summing up this case, says: "Saccharine and dulcin are both derived from coal tar and are similar in appearance, character, and use. But each is a distinct article, manufactured under a specific patent and of a different chemical composition. Saccharine is anhydro-orthosulphaminbenzoic acid, while dulcin is paraphenetolcarbamid. Dulcin is a chemical compound, and is therefore dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem."

J. G. Braun & Co. of Chicago imported ornamental ironwork, which the local Appraiser classified as bar iron and assessed for duty at eight-tenths of 1 cent a pound. A claim was put in by the importers that the merchandise was structural iron and was dutiable at five-tenths of 1 cent a pound. The Board of Classification found that the goods in question were "shapes of iron for structural use" and the importer's protest was sustained.

The action of the Collector was sustained in the case of Henry W. Belcher, who protested against an assessment of 1 cent a pound on twenty-four-inch plates of charcoal iron, valued at about 2¼ cents a pound. The Collector made the assessment under Paragraph 126 providing for boiler or other plate iron, and the importer claimed that the merchandise was dutiable at $12 a ton under the last provision of Paragraph 124. The board decided that the provision for plate iron in Paragraph 126 was more specific than that in Paragraph 124 for "blooms, billets, or other shapes of charcoal iron," consequently the protest was overruled.

A hearing was conducted yesterday on a protest filed by Eschwege & Cohen regarding an importation of celluloid. This merchandise was brought here in sheets polished on both sides and was assessed for duty at 65 cents a pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem as "finished or partly finished pyroxylin." The importers offered testimony to show that the celluloid was dutiable at 50 cents a pound as a "compound of pyroxylin."

Additional testimony was taken by the Board of Classification to determine whether whips shall be classified for duty as saddlery.

DUTIES ON FLAX GOODS.

A Tariff Decision Affecting Prominent Dry Goods Houses.

A peculiar and complicated question regarding the relation of the provisions of the present tariff act to manufactures of flax is discussed at length in a decision prepared by ex-Judge Henderson M. Somerville, Chairman of the Board of Classification, and handed down yesterday. This question was brought up by protests filed by Wilmerding & Bisset, Mills & Gibb, Marshall Field & Co., and Douglass & Berry. Ex-Judge Somerville found that the language of the flax paragraph of the tariff act was such as to justify a doubt in the mind of a layman as to its exact meaning. The questions raised by the several protests required a careful study and interpretation of Paragraph 345 of the act of July 24, 1897, and especially an inquiry as to the meaning intended to be attached by Congress to the phrases "woven fabrics, or articles," "the foregoing articles," and "woven fabrics," as they appear in the last part of the paragraph.

The decision reached by the board, and based on legal precedent and authorities quoted by Chairman Somerville, is, in substance, as follows: So-called flax napkins imported in pieces or lengths of 240 inches and about 22 inches wide are held to be "woven fabrics" within the meaning of Paragraph 346, tariff act of July 24, 1897, and subject to duty according to weight and count of threads under said paragraph. Linen doilies, or napkins, not in the piece but in completed form, and in condition ready for use, are "articles" within the meaning of the first clause of said Paragraph 346, but are not "woven fabrics" of the kind embraced in said paragraph. Such articles are held, subject to classification, according to weight and count of threads, under Paragraph 346, where they weigh 4½ ounces or more per square yard; but if weighing less than that, they are held dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 347 of the tariff act. Linen napkins, whether in the piece or finished articles, and linen doilies in complete form if weighing 4½ ounces or more per square yard, are held to be "articles" within the meaning of the proviso of Paragraph 346 and subject to no duty less than 50 per cent. ad valorem. In estimating the number of square yards in fringed scarfs, the fringe should be excluded, under the provisions of Paragraph 346.

Fire Bells in Jersey City.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday requested the Fire Commissioners to restore the old custom of ringing the fire bells when a fire starts. The reason for abolishing the ringing of bells was that it aided in preventing a crowd from gathering at a fire. The Mayor says this is a small advantage compared with the greater danger to public safety.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Wilson Addresses the Grand Trunk Shareholders' Meeting in London.

LONDON, April 5.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, in a speech at the shareholders' meeting to-day, said the principle which the present board had always followed was to seek the maximum amount of business at the minimum cost. He congratulated them upon the results of this policy, which, he said, was best illustrated by the fact that the road during the last half year had hauled 25.4 freight cars per train, compared with 22.8 freight cars per train during the preceding half year.

Continuing, the President said that Jan. 1, 1898, was the first time since 1890 that the Grand Trunk Railway had been free from debt. But while this was satisfactory, the shareholders must be prepared for an expenditure from the capital account, owing to the necessity for strengthening the line in order to haul heavier loads. This would begin on the Portland Division, and they would in June begin saving £8,000 yearly by a reduction of interest, owing to the redemption of the 6 per cent. bonds. The expenditure from the capital account would be spread over a series of years, so as not to cripple any particular year.

The President also said the Montreal bridge was progressing satisfactorily, and he expressed the belief that an agreement with the Government in regard to Intercolonial running would soon receive statutory sanction.

Referring to the rate war, the President made a long exposition of the differences with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, beginning with the Toronto and North Bay disputes. He declared the Canadian Pacific Railroad desired an exclusive contract with the Grand Trunk in order to weaken the Chicago connection and damage the Grand Trunk Railroad's connecting roads to Chicago. The Grand Trunk Railroad, the speaker explained, would never give up its close alliance with its allies.

On the larger question of differentials and the Klondike business, the President said later, the Canadian Pacific Railroad had yet to prove its title to a differential. The negotiations would be continued next month, when, it was believed, an agreement would be reached.

The President also declared the future was filled with the brightest promise.

Mr. Girdelstone of Bristol gave a eulogistic description of the property, but was howled down by the meeting.

An attack upon the board was made by Mr. Baker of Bristol, who declared there was no truth in the statement of the President regarding the Grand Trunk Railroad not beginning a rate war, which, according to Mr. Baker, was brought about in the interest of the American allies of the road.

The President denied Mr. Baker's assertion, and apologized to Mr. Girdelstone for the meeting's behavior.

The report of an agreement with the Wabash Railroad for access to Detroit was adopted unanimously.

The retiring Directors and Auditors were re-elected.

President Hill's Son Promoted.

Louis W. Hill, son of President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad, has been appointed "assistant to the President," succeeding F. E. Ward, who becomes General Superintendent of the Montana Central Railroad. Young Hill is about twenty-four years old, and is a graduate of Yale College. He is the second one of President Hill's sons to attain prominence in railroad affairs. James N. Hill, who was graduated from Yale only a few years ago, is now Vice President in charge of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,279.—Cotton shoe laces, from Carl Pass & Son, Barmen, Jan. 12, 1898, 52 in.—6-4 No. 83 sup. black, 1 gro. boxes knott spir. tags 367, entered at 2.06, advanced to 2.12 marks per gross; 3-4 1,706-73 sup. black 1 gro. boxes laid 267, entered at 2, advanced to 2.05 marks per gross; 4-4 1,723 sup. black 1 gro. boxes laid 360, entered at 1.95 marks per gross, no advance; 48 in.—5-4 1,829 sup. black 6 gro. papers 290, entered at 1.36, advanced to 1.45 marks per gross; 27 in. 1,829 sup. black 6 gro. papers 198, entered at .92 mark per gross, no advance; 52 in.—6-4 sup. black 6 gro. papers 344, entered at 1.61, advanced to 1.65 marks per gross; 25 in. 1,829 sup. black 6 gro. papers 185, entered at .86 mark per gross, no advance; discount, 2½ per cent., putting up and packing included.

17,537.—Mfrs. paper, from M. Katsonelenbegen, Wilna, Feb. 7, 1898, 2½ bogen Materizen gerscheid, entered at 12.50, advanced to 18.60 rubles for all.

17,538.—Prepared vegetables, from Michel Cuneo, Palermo, Feb. 12, 1898, artichokes, entered at 19.80, advanced to 21 lire per case of 60 tins; artichokes, entered at 16.50, advanced to 17.50 lire per case of 50 tins; discount, 3 per cent.

17,292.—Steel billets, from Froding & Co., Gothenberg, Jan. 17, 1898, entered at 318.81, less 1¼ per cent. discount, advanced to 338.81 kroner net per ton.

17,573.—Wool dress goods, from A. Rubel, Zurich, Feb. 24, 1898, henrietta H140, 14, 112 c-m, black B, entered at 1.16½, advanced to 1.24 francs per meter; discount, 5 per cent., case and packing included.

4,474 O. P. San Francisco.—Silverware, from Wang Ning, Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1897, 14 pieces, weighing 72⅝ oz., entered at 25, advanced to 75, Mexican dollars for all.

4,455 O. P. Philadelphia.—Sugar, from Frank Holcrow, Antigua, July 9, 1897, entered at 1.77 dollars per 100 pounds, less Consul's fee and stamps, reappraised at .01743 85°, .01818 86.20°, .01762 85.30°, and .01868 87° dollar per pound.

4,339 O. P., Philadelphia.—Wool, Class 3, from W. H. Townsend, Bradford, Nov. 9, 1897. Russian wool, entered at 3½d per pound. No advance.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,862, 17,260.—Cotton wearing apparel from L. Blum Gerson & Co., Paris, Jan. 12. 5,037 chemises jour blanchis, entered at 5, advanced to 5.25f per dozen. 2,781 chemises jour blanchis, entered at 5.25f per dozen. No advance. 2,791 chemises jour blanchis, entered at 6f per dozen. No advance. Similar goods, similar prices. Add case.

4,691, 16,754, &c.—Seeds, n. s. p. f., from A. Alliotti and F. Ruegg & Co., Smyrna, Sept. 16-21, 1897. Canary seed, entered at .625 piasters per oke, and 29 piasters per cantaro. Add bags and packing. Advanced to 32.15 gold piasters per cantaro, packed.

4,872, 17,810.—Cigarette paper from Braunstein Freres, Paris, Jan. 18, 1898. Muslin tissue paper, 20x30, entered at 90f per 100 kilos. No advance. Add embossing, .25f per ream.

4,833, 17,256.—Manufactures of flax from James Thomson & Sons, Belfast, Dec. 30, 1897. 4-4 light, loom power, linen 10, entered at 10¼d, advanced to 10½d per yard. Discount, 2½ per cent. Add boxes.

4,878, 17,345.—Flax lace tidies from H. von der Horst, Paris, Feb. 3, 1898. Renaissance veils, entered at from .55 to 9.40f each, less discounts of 7 per cent. and 2 per cent. No advance. Add cases and packing.

THE CITY WORKS SCANDALS.

Intimation that Dady's Investigation Will Be Dropped.

It looks as if Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee, would escape the meshes of the net which has caught so many big fish in Brooklyn Republican waters. Mr. Dady has been in tight places a number of times, but has always slid through gracefully. Although the charges which he asked to have investigated were serious, amounting in fact to the accusation that he and the City Works ring, for purposes of gain, allowed the Brooklyn water supply to remain polluted and a menace to the city's health, Assistant District Attorney Clarke said yesterday that the investigation into the City Works scandals would not be continued. Mr. Clarke said that this department had been practically covered, and that no further testimony would be taken as to the doings of its officials.

He was asked if this meant that Mr. Dady's pond-cleaning contracts would not be investigated, and he replied:

"Nothing will be done where the Controller's experts have failed to locate sufficient evidence of wrong-doing to warrant our taking up the matter. If the experts catch hold of a case and say, 'Here is an instance that plainly shows something wrong,' then we cannot but look into it. Otherwise we have more important matters to attend to."

District Attorney Marean will try to have the indicted officials brought to trial during the May term of the Supreme Court.

Inventor's Catamaran Attached.

A thirty-foot catamaran owned by Andrew Sedlemier of Hoboken was yesterday attached for $90 in the suit of Paul Voight. Sedlemier says that the attachment will interfere with an important invention he has about perfected. He claims that if he is allowed to complete his work his boat will attain a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. The case will come up before Supreme Court Commissioner Charles K. Cannon. Voight's claim is for work done on the boat.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The New York Life Insurance Company yesterday announced its willingness to invest $10,000,000 in Government securities in the event of hostilities.

Insurance Commissioner Carr of Maine has relicensed the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company. He said he was satisfied that no infraction of resident agency rules was intended.

Andrew Freedman, the temporary receiver of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, will probably not remove the offices of the company to 140 Broadway for the present, as it was at first reported he would do.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norwood Insurance Company, which was held yesterday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected. The board will meet to-morrow for the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year.

In view of the fact that Insurance Commissioner Fricke of Wisconsin has secured some $6,000 in back taxes from the Standard Life and Casualty Company of Detroit, Commissioner Campbell of Michigan has imposed a similar demand upon the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

The Fidelity Insurance Company has petitioned the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois for a writ of mandamus compelling the Secretary of State to issue incorporation papers under the general incorporation laws, instead of under the insurance act. The company has been organized with a capital stock of $250,000 to insure official and private bonds, and the Secretary does not know of any statute under which such a company may be incorporated in Illinois.

The Nebraska Insurance Commissioner has decided that it is illegal for fire insurance companies to reinsure excess lines in companies not authorized to do business in that State. As the result of the similar decision, recently made by the Massachusetts Commissioner, many excess lines are now being offered to companies admitted to Massachusetts. Agents throughout the country are exerting themselves in an effort to curb the tendency of companies to reinsure abroad.

Henry H. Hall of Hall & Henshaw, United States managers of the Union of England, who is the Chairman of the special brokers' committee appointed by the Tariff Association in February, has returned from his Southern trip. It is expected that the committee will begin deliberations soon with a view to finding some means of protecting brokers from such evils as arise from the practice of giving rebates directly to the assured. It will, it is thought, be a difficult matter to devise a plan which will meet the existing difficulties and at the same time avoid the opposition of those influences which were responsible for the defeat of the brokers' proposition at the December meeting of the Tariff Association.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.35
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03 9-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.62½

COTTON.

The cotton market was a small, narrow affair, fluctuations being restricted to a range of three points, and total transactions to a meagre 58,800 bales. Aside from light buying for Liverpool account, business was restricted to the scattered operations of the professional element, and for the most part was for the closing out of old accounts in view of a general belief that a decided change for the better or worse in the Spanish-American controversy would result to-morrow. Our market opened quiet and steady, with prices 1 point higher to 1 point lower, eased off 1@2 points under scattered selling, and varied but little for the rest of the session. At the close the feeling was barely steady at a net decline of 1@3 points. Total sales, futures, 58,800 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.91@5.92
May	5.97	5.98	5.95	5.95@5.96
June	6.00	6.01	5.99	5.98@5.99
July	6.04	6.04	6.02	6.01@6.02
August	6.06	6.06	6.03	6.03@6.04
September	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.02@6.03
October	6.02	6.03	6.02	6.01@6.02
November	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.02@6.03
December	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.04@6.05
January	6.07	6.08	6.07	6.06@6.07

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5 13-16c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5⅞@5 15-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d; December-January, 320½s; January-February, 320½s; April, 323s; April-May, 323s; May-June, 323b; June-July, 323½s; July-August, 323½b; August-September, 323b; September-October, 322v; October-November, 321v; November-December, 320½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	100⅞	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛
July	88	89⅛	87⅞	88⅞
September	81⅛	81⅛	80⅝	80⅞
Corn—				
May	34⅛	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞
July	35½	35½	35½	35½
Oats—				
May	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Everything considered, the wheat market displayed a remarkably strong undertone. Business was unusually active during the greater part of the day, the holiday in Chicago sending a lot of orders in this direction, particularly from Southwestern points. About the only reactionary period of the day came at noon, in answer to a rather unexpected increase of 1,274,000 bushels in the world's stocks. This was promptly recovered, however, and the closing prices were ½@⅝c higher on near months, but ⅛@⅜c off on distant deliveries, which were accorded indifferent support.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 5.—April, 98¼c; May, 96⅝c; July, 95⅝c; September, 75½c; No. 1 hard, $1.00⅜; No. 1 Northern, 98⅜c.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—No. 1 Northern, 99c; No. 2 do, 97c; July, 97¼c; May, nominal.

DULUTH, April 5.—No. 1 Northern, 99½c; May, $1.01; July, 96c; September, 77c.

Corn.

No. 2, 37c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30½c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32c; track, mixed, 31@33c; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 58½@58⅝c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58½c, free on board, afloat; 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 42½@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening of navigation. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.15@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.20. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 72½@80c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 75@80c; hominy chop, 67½c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.25; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $16.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅜c; 180-lb, 5⅜c; 160-lb, 5½c; 140-lb, 5¾c; 120-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5⅞c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6½c; 10-lb, 6c; 12-lb, 5⅞c; 14-lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7½@7⅝c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6⅜c; Western, S. P., 6⅜@6⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3 9-16@3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3⅞c. LARD—5.62½c; city lard, 5.30c; refined, South America, 6.25c; Continent, 5.85c; Brazil, kegs, 7.35c; compound, city, 4¼@4½c; Western, 4¾@4⅞c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅞c asked; city lard stearine, 6⅜c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Close: Beef, extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.37½; do, fair to good, $1.10@$1.30; do, medium, choice, $1.07½; do, pea, choice, $1.05; do, medium and pea, fair to good, 95c@$1; do, red kidney, choice, $1.67½@$1.70; do, fair to good, $1.50@$1.60; do, white kidney, choice, $1.55; do, black turtle soup, $1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.25; do, lima, California, $1.50; green peas, barrels, 80c; do, bags, 70@72½c; Scotch, barrels, 90c; do, bags, 82½c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 21½c; do, firsts, 20½@21c; do, thirds to seconds, 17@20c; do, State, fancy, 21c; do, firsts, 20@21½c; do, thirds to seconds, 19c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, do, Welsh tubs, finest, 19@19½c; dairy tubs, firsts, 18@18½c; do, thirds to seconds, 17½c; imitation creamery, extras, 18½c; do, seconds to firsts, 14½@17c; factory, extras, 15½c; do, seconds to firsts, 14@15c; do, lower grades, 12½@13½c; rolls, poor to prime, 12½@14c; old Western creamery, Summer make, 15@18c; old State daily, tubs or firkins, 17½c; old Western factory, 12½@14½c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, fancy, September, 8c; do, choice, 7½@7¾c; do, fair to good, 7@7¼c; do, common, 6@6½c; do, colored or white, small, fancy, September, 8¼@8½c; do, choice, 7¾@8c; do, common to good, 6@7c; light skims, small, choice, 6@6¼c; do, large, choice, 6c; part skims, small, choice, 6c; do, large 5½c; do good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 3½@4c; full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 11@11½c; State and Pennsylvania, 10@10½c; Western, selected for storage, 10½c; do, ungraded, 10c; Southern, 9½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, selected, Western and Virginia, 18@19c; other Southern, 17@18c; inferior Southern, goose eggs, 65c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, Wine Sap and York Imperial, per bbl, $3@$4.50; Ben Davis, choice to fancy, $3.50@$4; do, average quality, $3@$3.50; Greenings, choice to fancy, $3.50@$4.50; do, average quality, $2.50@$3; Baldwin and Spy, average quality, $2.50@$3; russet, $2.50@$3; inferior qualities, $2.50. Cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $3.50. Oranges, California, navels, per box, $2@$2.75; seedlings, $1.50@$2. Strawberries—Florida, per quart, 12@20c; do, Florida, 12@20c. DRIED—Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 9@10c; do, choice, 8½@8¾c; do, prime, 8¼@8⅜c; do, common to good, 4@8c; do, sun-dried State quarters, 3@4c; do, Southern, 2½@3¾c; do, sliced, 4½c; do, chopped, 3¾@4c; do, cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; raspberries, evaporated, 10c; do, sun-dried, 8c; blackberries, huckleberries, 6@7c; cherries, 15c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 8@11c; do, Royal, @8c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; pears, California, 5@10c; prunes, California, 3@8c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; do, No. 3 and No. 1, 45@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 30@47½c; do, salt, 40@45c; do, no grade, 20@30c; straw, long rye, 30@40c; do, oat, 30@35c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fowls, per lb, 10½@12½c; chickens, 11c; roosters, 7c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@75c; geese, @$1.50; pigeons, 25@30c. DRESSED—FRESH KILLED—Turkeys, Western, straight hens, per lb, 11@12c; straight toms, prime, 9@10c; broilers, Philadelphia, under 3 lb to pair, 35@40c; do, 3 and 4 lb to pair, 25@30c; chicks, Winter, Philadelphia, 5 and 6 lb to pair, 18@20c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10@11c; do, Western, prime, small, 11c; do, heavy to medium, 10@10½c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, 7c; ducks, Western, average best, per lb, 7@8c; do, fair to good, 5@6c; geese, western, average best, 6½@7c; do, fair to good, 4@6c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $3; do, small and poor, $1.50@$2. FROZEN—Turkeys, selected, No. 1, 13c; do, locally frozen, average best, 12@13c; do, No. 2, 9@10c; chickens, fancy, soft meated, 12@13c; do, average, No. 1, 10@11c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; fowls, No. 1, 10@10½c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; broilers, Western, dry-picked, 15@17c; do, scalded, 12@14c; capons, No. 1, 15@18c; do, No. 2, 12@13c; ducks, No. 1, 8@10c; geese, No. 1, 8@9c.

GAME—Grouse, prime, dark, undrawn, per pair, $1.35@$1.40; pintails, $1.20@$1.25; inferior, 50c@$1; quail, Western, per dozen, prime, $1.75@$2; English snipe, $1.75@$2; golden plover, $1.75@$2; do, grass, $1.25@$1.50; sand snipe, per dozen, 40@50c; wild ducks, common, per pair, 15@25c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Bermuda, per barrel, $4@$8; do, Florida, $3@$7; do, Maine, Rose, per barrel, $3.25; do, per sack, $3; do, Hebron, per sack, $2.40; do, State and Western, per 180 lb, $2@$2.50; do, per sack, $2@$2.40; sweet potatoes, per barrel, $2.50@$4.50; asparagus, per dozen, $2@$6; beets, Florida, per barrel crate, $1@$2.50; do, Charleston, per 100 bunches, $2.50@$5; carrots, Southern, per 100 bunches, $2.50@$5; celery, per dozen, 10@75c; cucumbers, per crate, $2.50@$4; cabbages, old, per 100, $2@$4; do, Southern, per crate, $1@$1.50; egg plants, per box, $3@$4; lettuce, Florida, per basket, $1@$2.50; do, Charleston, per basket, 50c@$1; do, North Carolina, 75c@$1.50; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.75; peppers, $1@$2; peas, Charleston, per basket, $2@$3; do, Savannah, $2.50; do, Florida, $1@$2.25; squash, Southern, per crate, 75c@$1; turnips, Russia, per barrel, 60@75c; do, white, 40@50c; radishes, per barrel, $1@$1.25; do, per basket, 50@75c; string beans, wax, per crate, $1@$3.50; do, green, $1@$3; kale, per barrel, 40@60c; spinach, 50@75c; onions, Bermuda, per crate, $2.40; do, Orange County, red and yellow, 50c@$1.50; do, Eastern, white, $1@$3; do, red and yellow, 75c@$2; do, State and Western, white, per flat hoop barrel, $1@$2; do, red and yellow, 50c@$1.75.

COFFEE.

The feature of the coffee market was a jump of 35 to 65 points in the nearer deliveries as a result of rumors that a tax was to be placed upon coffee, the amount to be determined upon by the outcome of the Spanish-American trouble. Shorts were badly scared, more particularly in the afternoon, when the greatest advance took place. The market opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, the latter being for the late months in sympathy with unsatisfactory European and Brazilian cables. By noon a net gain of 5@10 points had replaced the partial decline at the opening, with the market finally strong at a net gain of 10 to 65 points. Total sales were 66,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.75	5.75	5.75	6.30@6.40
May	5.70	6.10	5.70	6.20@6.25
June	5.95	5.95	5.95	6.10@6.20
July	5.75	6.00	5.75	6.05@6.15
August	5.80	6.10	5.80	6.00@6.10
September	5.75	6.10	5.75	6.05@6.10
October	5.90	6.10	5.90	6.10@6.15
November	....	....	....	6.05@6.10
December	5.90	6.15	5.90	6.10@6.15
January	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.20
February	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.10@6.20
March	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 9$200. Hamburg—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 18,000 bags. Havre—¼@½f net lower; total sales, 11,000 bags; January, 36.75; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 35.25; May, 35.25; June, 35.25; July, 35.50; August, 35.75; September, 36; October, 36; November, 36.25; December, 36.50. Rio—No. 7, 8$850.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14½@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22½c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6-8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@16c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring free, 16@17c; Middle County Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern Fall, 10@12c; Fall defective, 9c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern average, 12@13c; Eastern heavy, 10@11c; Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; Valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@15c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 17c.

METALS.

Copper, 11.90@12.10c; spelter, 4.25@4.35c; tin, 14.30@14.35c; lead, 3.67½@3.77½c; iron, $6.60@$6.90.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine—Regulars and machines, 32⅝@33⅛c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.67½; H, $1.77½; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.05; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.35.

SAVANNAH, April 5.—Turpentine, 29½c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, April 5.—Turpentine, 28½c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, April 5.—Turpentine, 26@26½c. Resin, $1.20 and $1.25.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Unchanged. CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.25; choice, $6.50; city-dressed veals, 7@10c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$5.25; lambs, $5.75@$6.15c; clipped do, $5.15; Spring lambs, $2.50@$6. HOGS—$4.10@$4.30.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

teenth Street Property Traded for Up-town Apartments—Huntington Tract at Auction—Other Dealings.

M. & L. Hess have consummated a deal, involving about $175,000, by which Henry Hirsch will convey to a builder the four-story building 48 West Fifteenth Street, 25 by 103, taking in exchange three up-town apartment houses. The new building, which will be erected on the Fifteenth Street plot by the purchaser, has already been leased by the same firm to one tenant for a term of years.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Imogene Hart the lot on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Mrs. A. A. Low the four-story brick dwelling 25 West Tenth Street, 25 by 94.11.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for A. Levine to Fay & Stacom the old four-story building 78 Catharine Street, 25.6 by 103. The buyers will erect modern tenements on this plot and on No. 80, recently purchased by them.

Layton & Rogers have sold for William Hall the three-story dwelling 475 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 18 by 100, the last of a row of four recently completed.

Mrs. Fritz Bachman has sold, for $10,000, the three-story frame dwelling 1,185 Fulton Avenue, on a plot 69 by 192 by 74 by 184.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Louis Goldsmith the four-story dwelling 466 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 17.8 by 100.

It is reported that Henry T. Gray has sold, for about $30,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 148 West Eighty-fifth Street, 25.2 by 55 by 100.

In the face of most adverse circumstances, Peter F. Meyer conducted the sale of the Huntington tract in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday. This property was purchased by Henry Morgenthau and his associates last Fall, and under normal conditions, the quality of the offering would almost have assured the success of yesterday's sale. The crowd was not lacking, but it was far from an enthusiastic gathering, and after a few of the more desirable lots had been struck down the auctioneer had plenty of time to dwell upon the features of the property between bids. In all, 61 lots out of the announced offering of 156 were actually sold for a total of $190,600, after which the owners, feeling that the prices did not justify a continuance of the sale, ordered an adjournment sine die. It was stated yesterday that another trial will not be given the property at auction, but that it will be disposed of at private contract. The details of the sale follow:

To Peter J. Moran, for $11,300, the lot northeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 100 by 27.9 by 100.3; also, to L. Prendergast, for $6,000, the lot adjoining on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 100; also, to George F. Johnson, for $5,975 each, two lots adjoining on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; also, to L. J. Phillips, for $7,400, the lot southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 102.9; also, to John H. Scully, for $2,875 each, two lots, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 102 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, each 25 by 100; also, to H. Burke, for $2,750 each, four lots adjoining the foregoing on the east; also, to L. J. Phillips, for $7,400, the lot northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100; also, to Philip A. Smyth, for $2,575 each, two lots on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, each 25 by 100; also, to J. Entwistle, for $2,250, the lot, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100; also, to William Rankin, for $2,050 each, six lots adjoining the foregoing on the east; also, to the same buyer, for $1,975 each, two lots adjoining the foregoing on the east; also, to the same buyer, for $1,825 each, ten lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, beginning 200 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue; also, to the same buyer, for $1,850 each, eight lots adjoining the foregoing on the east.

W. C. Oesting bought the block front on the east side of St. Ann's Avenue between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets, paying $20,000 for the southerly four lots and $21,000 for the northerly four. The same buyer also took the plot, 100 by 95, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, adjoining the corner, for $12,000. Jacob Herb paid $10,500 for four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, and for four lots adjoining on the east Cunningham & Kearns gave $9,600.

While the sale was in progress Mr. Meyer took occasion to announce that the sale of 591 lots located in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn, announced by him for Thursday, had been indefinitely adjourned.

In the same salesroom, George R. Read sold, at assignee's sale, to the assignee, Elihu B. Frost, for $8,250, the plot, Rider Avenue, west side, extending through to the Mott Haven Canal, 305 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 75 by 100.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in forclosure, to the plaintiff, Margaret O'Neil, for $4,000, the plot Stebbins Avenue, east side, 263.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 80.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in partition, to James McCormick, for $19,000, the five-story stone-front flat 312 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 26.3 by 100.11.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles P. Faber, for $16,500, the four-story brick tenement, 529 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to John A. Chambers, for $86,750, the two five-story brick tenements, with stores, 2,099 and 2,101 Eighth Avenue, each 37.6 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Man, trustee, for $44,000, the two two-story brick and frame tenements, with stores, 294 and 294½ Grand Street, together with the five-story stone-front tenement, with store, 296 Grand Street, on plot 50 by 87.6; also, at public auction, to Thomas H. Reilly, for $32,900, the four-story limestone-front dwelling, 122 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John T. Willetts, guardian, for $35,000, the five-story brick flat, 138 and 140 One Hundredth Street, 38 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to Jenny E. Heller, for $18,000, the four-story brick flat, 696 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Gilbert M. Speir, for $20,625, the five-story stone-front dwelling, 466 West Twenty-third Street, 22 by 98.9.

Charles A. Berrian sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John H. Pell, trustee, for $20,000, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 1,760 Third Avenue, 25.3 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,526.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 318 and 320 West Ninety-first Street, south side, 250 feet west of West End Avenue, 40 by 100.8, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $18,647; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, Suburban Street, north corner of Hull Avenue, 78 by 118 by 48 by 121.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,733.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 215 feet west of First Avenue, 60 by 100.11, one-story frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $6,056.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 27 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 260 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,544.

By William W. Fogg, sale by order of the Surrogate, 3,223, 3,225, and 3,227 Third Avenue, northwest side, 51.4 feet southwest of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 78.10 by 96.5 by 74 by 97.11, three four-story brick flats.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, southwest corner of West End Avenue, for two seven-story brick flats, 50.11 by 95 and 50 by 88.4; Daily & Carlson of 1,742 Amsterdam Avenue, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $175,000.

Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Central Park West, for four five-story brick dwellings, 25 by irregular; James Carlew of 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square West, architects; cost, $160,000.

No. 126 East Twenty-third Street, for a [illegible]-story brick dwelling, 25 by 19; Sarah E. Tibby of Boston, Mass., owner; Lamb & Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 241 West Twenty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 23.2 by 85.1; J. D. Kaist, Jr., of 2,051 Eighth Avenue, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $20,000.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 75 feet east of Van Nest Street, for a two-story frame stable, 20 by 32; Mary Peters, lessee; Charles Knauf, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable and shed, 16 by 24 and 41 by 18; George Hoepfer, owner; L. E. Vanenk, architect; cost, $500.

New Dock Road, south side, for a one-story frame store, 25 by 50; B. G. Gallagher, owner; William Stauffer, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 72 feet east of Daly Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 12.6 by 61; C. Wilcox of 1,192 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, owner; W. Wilcox, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 126 East Twenty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick office building; Sarah E. Tibby of Boston, Mass., owner; Lamb & Rich, architects; cost, $3,200.

No. 531 East Eleventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement and shop; Dennis Hayes of 340 East Fifteenth Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 950 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Mrs. Ellen McKenna, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 265.10 ft s of 165th St, 139.10x100; Jacob D. Butler to Charles Kervan	74,200
BARRETTO ST, e s, 250 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Bertha Eymer and another to Gregorio Di Lorenzo	10
CHERRY ST, 307, and Water St, 552; Mary W. R. Briggs to Thomas Sowarby	1
CHRYSTIE ST, 20, 25x100.6; Fernando Baltes, as executor, to Joseph P. Slater	15,000
CHRYSTIE ST, 20, 20x100.6; William G. Choate, referee, to Joseph P. Slater	30,900
CROTONA AV, n w s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 25x100; August Eder and wife to William Suk	700
EAST HALF of Lot 684, map of village of Wakefield, 50x114; Robert D. Patterson to Kate C. Bartram	2,000
GREAT JONES ST, 30, 25.8x100; Sophia Mayer to Leopold Kaufmann	100
HENRY ST, n s, Lot 217, map of Hendrik Rutgers, 25x100; Julius Goldman, as sub-trustee, to Isidore Jackson	21,000
HENRY ST, n s, Lot 217, map of Hendrik Rutgers, 25x100; Isidore Jackson and wife to William Feinberg	1
JAMES ST, 54, 56, and 58; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann	100
JAMES ST, 54, 56, and 58; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another	100
LEGGETT AV, s s, 225 ft e of Prospect Av, 19.1x79.10x21.6x87.3; Frederick McCarthy to John W. Deuel	5,750
LOT 120, map of Unionport; John E. McNeill, Jr., to Regina Munster	2,500
LOTS 74, 75, and 82, map of Charles A. Stadler; Sarah Hassard to Robert H. Hassard	1
MANGIN ST, w s, 71.1 ft s of Stanton St, 50x100; Richard C. Voth and wife to Eugene C. Potter	1
PLOT IN 24TH WARD at centre of old White Plains Road, being the lands of Mrs. Bussing, contains 25 50-100 acres; Edwin B. Stanton to Francis Crawford	1
PLOT in 24th Ward at centre of old White Plains Road, contains 25 50-100 acres; Oscar V. Pitman and wife to Edwin B. Stanton	104,000
UNDERCLIFF AV, w s, 156.5 ft s w from e corner Lot 39, 25x139.5x29.11x122.11; Ephraim B. Levy to Townsend Wandell	100
WATER ST, 390 and 390½, n s, 20.6x60.2x20.4x60.2; Bernard Golden to Margaret Foley	9,100
WEST END AV, 387, w s, 16.4x83.2; Emma K. Ball to Arthur M. Rose	25,000
1ST AV, n w corner of 82d St, 44.1x100x39.3x100; William G. Choate, referee, to Jacob Schlosser	33,100
1ST AV, n w corner of 82d St, 44.1x100x39.3x100; Fernando Baltes, as executor, to Jacob Schlosser	15,000
1ST AV, n w corner of 82d St, 44.1x100x39.3x100; Jacob Schlosser and wife to Berent C. Gerken	1
2D AV, 490, e s, 24.8x100; Louis W. G. Ronner and others to Wilhelmina C. Ronner	10
3D AV, w s, 145.9 ft s of 165th St, 1.3x125.3; Margaret Mulhall to Theodor Ebeling	650
3D AV, w s, 120.5 ft s of 165th St, 23.10x120.5x23.8x123; Marcus Nathan and wife to Mary Schaefer	100
6TH AV, n s, e ½ of Lot 684, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Kate C. Bartram to Maggie D. Patterson	2,000
8TH AV, 2,700, 25x100; Emilie Bien to Belle H. Bein	1
8TH AV, 754 and 756, e s, 50x100; James J. Buckley to Cornelius T. Sheehan	100
8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x100; Julius E. Steiber and wife to Jacob Batcherer	1
9TH AV, 721 and 723, n w corner of 49th St, 39.3x80.6; Frederick W. Halle and wife to Rebecca G. Rosenberg	10,000
3D ST, s s, part of Lot 15, map of Samuel Fickett; 22.7x106; Ned Strouse to Morris Solomon	1
14TH ST, n s, 209 ft w of 2d Av, 26x103.3; Jacob A. Cantor, referee, to the Mutual Bank of the City of New York	30,300
29TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.8; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Elias Kempner	3,000
36TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; William A. Graham and wife to Elizabeth Graham	1
39TH ST, 16 West, 22x98.9; William H. Jacob and wife to John S. Weatherley	100
39TH ST, s s, 259 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Frank L. Hall and others to William H. Jacob	1
41ST ST, n s, 170 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; the J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company to Moritz Berlinger	10,000
44TH ST, 155 ft e of Lexington Av, 15x100.5; Loretto Marren and others to Anna M. Gaffney	1
46TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 8th Av, 17.10x100.5; Richard C. Voth and wife to Eugene C. Potter	1
46TH ST, n s, 118.9 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x100.5; Rachel Brown to Marcellus Hartley	12,500
48TH ST, 138 West, 20x100.5; Arthur I. Stonehill and others to Edward Ashforth	1
49TH ST, n s, 168.9 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; Norman W. Keingood, referee, to Charles Seligman and another	9,000
61ST ST, 324 East; Joseph Robetscher and wife to Gustave Setzer	1
64TH ST, s s, 106 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5x irregular; Herman Friedman and wife to Celia Meyerowitz	1
76TH ST, n s, 298 ft e of 5th Av, 22.6x85x irregular; William W. Hall and wife to Emma S. Gerrish	1
88TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; William A. Graham and wife to Elizabeth Graham	1
88TH ST, n s, 127.9 ft e of 5th Av, 153.4x201.5 to 89th St; August Oppenheimer and wife to Frederick Potter and another, trustees	Exch.
100TH ST, s s, 175 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Richard C. Voth and wife to Eugene C. Potter	1
101ST ST, 102 to 108 East; Thomas W. Timpson and wife to Letitia M. Striker	1
104TH ST, s s, 231.3 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; James Roche and wife to Carrie Peck	1
104TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Frederick Bohn and wife to Sampson Rubenstein	1
111TH ST, s s, 168.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100.11; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to the Havens Relief Fund Society	10,000
111TH ST, s s, 133.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; George L. Nichols, referee, to the Havens Relief Fund Society	10,000
113TH ST, n s, 379 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Mary G. Mulqueen to Anna Goldman	1
113TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Osias Karp and wife to Mali Bach	900, &c.
115TH ST, s s, 245 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; John H. Kearns to William L. B. Larkin	100
117TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x½ block; Henry I. Beers and wife to Ella J. Breckenridge	1
117TH ST, 219 East, 16.8x100.10; Simon Elstner and wife to Paul Bernhardt	8,500
118TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 100x½ block; Henry I. Beers and wife to Ella J. Breckenridge	1
118TH ST, s s, 159 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x100.11; Annie McReynolds to Helen Pettigrew	10
120TH ST, 231 West, 16.8x100.11; Edward G. Whittaker, referee, to Arnold H. Wagner and others, executors, &c.	9,700
124TH ST, 409 East, 25x100.11; Sarah Smith to Yache Levinson	1
125TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x201.10 to 124th St; Richard C. Voth and wife to Eugene C. Potter	1
133D ST, 262 West, 16.8x100; Emilie Bein to Belle H. Bein	1
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Bertha Engelhardt, Jr., to Mary Kaiser	1
136TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to William Rawling	$1,925
137TH ST, 635 East, 25x100; Sarah Hazzard to Robert H. Hazzard	1
142D ST, n s, 180 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 170 ft to Convent Av x n 199.10 to 143d St x w 170x s 199.10 to beginning; Frederick Potter and Clarence H. Kelsey, trustees, to August Oppenheimer	Exch.
148TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Public Drive, 150x99.11; James R. Cuming and wife to Joseph E. Weed	1
148TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Public Drive, 150x99.11; Joseph E. Weed to Louis Levy	1
149TH ST, n s, 225.3 ft e of old Morris Av, 25x100; Charles D. Burrill, referee, to Charles L. Faber	2,000
151ST ST, s s, 550 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94.10x102.2x116.6x99.11; Claude W. Mick to Mollie D. McAllister	Exchange

Recorded Leases.

BANMAN, Ferd. C., to Joseph Foerst; 114 to 118 Manhattan St, 5 years	900
DE MURCO, Celestino, to Antonio Giella and another; 450 East 115th St, 5 years	360
GLASS, John, Jr., to Siegel-Cooper & Co.; 221 to 225 West 17th St, 216 to 218 West 18th St, 10 years	12,000
HAWKINS, Ann, widow, and others, to Annie Mahoney and another; 457 Hudson St, 5 years	1,800
KOCH, Frank, to Frank Garafalo; 360 East 112th St, 5 years	1,200
LARKIN, John, to Cassell & Co., Limited; 7 and 9 West 18th St, 1 7-12 years	$2,000
LEONARD, Terance, to Patrick McNulty; 8th Av, 781, 7 years $1,440	1,980
MAPELSDEN, Ann, to Mali Bach; Houston St, n s, Lot 15, map of Augustus Wynkoop, 10 years	312
O'NEILL, Henry, to George Amend; 2,416 8th Av, 2 years	1,000
RENWICK, James A., and another, trustees, to Samuel Down and another; 734 Columbus Av, 3 years	1,800
SCHNEIDER, Frederick W., executor, to L. Sasse & Co.; Lenox Av, s e corner of 126th St, 5 years $1,800	2,000
WHITNEY, Elias J., to Giovanni Cadarelli; 420 East 124th St, 5 years	1,200
WINDOLPH, Kunigunda, to William Knoerzer; 544 West 127th St, 3 years, $900	1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BECHMANN, George and Caroline, to Sumner R. Stone and another, trustees; e s of Jackson Av, 78.10 ft s of 166th St, 80x77.8, four mortgages, 3 years	16,000
BELSEY, Kate M. F., to Margaret Inglis; 254 West 84th St, 3 years	28,000
BERLINGER, Moritz, to the J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company; n s of 41st St, 170 ft e of 2d Av, ¼ year	2,000
BERNHARDT, Paul, to Simon Elstner; n s of 117th St, 233.4 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years	6,000
BRANDT, Frederick H., to Catharine T. Smith; e s of Perry Av, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 5 years	5,000
BRECKENRIDGE, Ella J. and Robert, to Ann L. Brown; n s of 117th St, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years	12,000
BRECKENRIDGE, Ella J. and Robert, to Ann L. Brown; n s of 117th St, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years	6,000
BRECKENRIDGE, Ella J. and Robert, to Imogene Hart; s s of 117th St, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years	24,000
BRECKENRIDGE, Ella J. and Robert, to Marianna C. Cobb; n s of 117th St, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years	6,000
CAMPBELL, Bernard, and wife to Henry Lorenz; Lots 11 and 12, map of the villa sites of Green, Owens & Gilston, at Throgg's Neck, 1 year	100
DI LORENZO, Gregorio, to S. Louise and Kate S. Stevenson; e s of Barrett St, 250 ft n of Home St, 3 years	700
DOWN, Samuel, and Harry Hegelman to Bernheimer & Schmid; 734 Columbus Av, (saloon lease,) demand	3,500
ELLINGER, Simon, and Charles Seligmann to Bertha Strauss; n s of 49th St, 168.9 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years	4,000
FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to Abraham Stern and another; n s of Henry St, Lot 217, map of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers, demand	7,500
FINCK, Louisa A. and George, to A. Wilford Hall; n s of 14th St, 7 East, ½ year	7,000
FOLEY, Margaret, to Bernard Golden; 390 and 390½ Water St, demand	4,000
GERKEN, Berent C., to Jacob Schloss; n w corner of 1st Av and 82d St, 1 year	35,500
GERKEN, Berent C., to Jacob Schlosser; 1st Av, n w corner of 82d St, installments	20,000
GERRISH, Emma S., to the Guaranty Trust Company, as guardian, &c.; n s of 76th St, 298 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years	40,000
GERRISH, Emma S., to William W. Hall; n s of 76th St, 298 ft e of 5th Av, installments	16,000
GOODMAN, Aaron, and Nathan Silverson to Abraham Stern and another; 265 and 267 Madison St, 1 year	18,000
GOODMAN, Urry, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 193, 191, and 189 Stanton St and 140 to 144 Attorney St, ½ year	20,000
HALL, Henry E., and wife to Elizabeth Wright; Lot 49, map of the property of the Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years	2,000
HALLOCK, Amy J. and Charles W., to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society; Lot 867, map of village of Wakefield, 1 year	4,000
HASTINGS, Mary E., and others to William H. Hastings; 208 Centre St and 140 Baxter St, 2 years	7,105
JACKSON, Isidore, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of Henry St, Lot 217, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 1 year	14,000
JACOBS, Simon, to Charles Jackson; 6 Goerck St, demand	1,500
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the New York Savings Bank; 30 Great Jones St, 5 years	70,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Bertha Alsberg and another, executors, &c.; 54 James St, 4 years	22,500
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Julius Goldman, as sub-trustee, &c.; 56 James St, 4 years	22,500
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Julius Goldman and another, executors, &c.; 58 James St, 4 years	22,500
KERWAN, Charles, to Jacob D. Butler; w s of Amsterdam Av, 265.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year	24,400
KERWAN, Charles, to Jacob D. Butler; w s of Amsterdam Av, 265.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year	66,000
McALLISTER, Mollie O., to Claude W. Mick; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 151st St, 1 year	15,000
McALLISTER, Mollie O., to Claude W. Mick; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 31.7 ft s of 151st St, 70.6x irregular, (three mortgages,) 1 year	22,500
MICK, Claude W., to Alexander W. Fraser and another; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 31.7 and 55.2 ft s of 151st St, 1 month, (two mortgages)	1,786
MICK, Claude W., to the Jamaica Savings Bank; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 31.7 and 55.2 ft s of 151st St, 1 year, (two mortgages)	50,000
MICK, Claude W., to the Jamaica Savings Bank; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 151st St, 1 year	50,000
MICK, Claude W., to the Jamaica Savings Bank; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 78 ft s of 151st St, 1 year	25,000
MICK, Claude W., to Helvetia B. Dutcher; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 151st St, 1½ months	5,007
MUNSTER, Regina, to John E. McNeil; Lot 120, map of Unionport, Westchester, 1 year	500
OCHS, Barbara, to Martin B. Ochs; n s of 87th St, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years	4,570
OSBORNE, William F., to Lewis W. Minford; n s of 44th St, 469.10 ft e of 6th Av, 2 months	5,000
POTTER, Frederick, and another, trustees, to August Oppenheimer; s s of 89th St, 127.9 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years	11,750
POTTER, Frederick, and another, trustees, to August Oppenheimer; n s of 88th St, 127.9 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years	11,750
PROX, Dorothea E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 231 West 70th St, 1 year	12,500
RONNER, Wilhelmina C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 490 2d Av, 5 years	18,000
ROSENBERG, Rebecca, and others to Francis H. Macy, trustee; 721 and 723 9th Av, 5 years	19,000
RUBENSTEIN, Sampson, to Charlotte R. Smith; s s of 104th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years	9,000
SCHAFER, Mary, to Marcus Nathan; w s of 3d Av, 120.5 ft s of 165th St, 1 year	20,000
SCHAFER, Mary, to Marcus Nathan; w s of 3d Av, 120.5 ft s of 165th St, 1 year	20,000
SCHORDING, Franz, to Henry Bruning; n s of 43d St, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 3¼ years	1,500
SCHULTZ, Frederick William, to Albert F. Gescheidt, as guardian; w s of Burke Av, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, Edenwald, 3 years	1,000
SERR, Elise, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 333 East 18th St, 3 years	10,000
SETZER, Gustave, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 324 East 61st St, 1 year	9,000
SETZER, Gustave, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 322 East 61st St, 1 year	9,000
SLATER, Joseph P., to Matilda Weil and others, executors; 20 Chrystie St, 5 years	23,000
STANTON, Edwin B., to Joseph Stickney; e s of White Plains Road, parcel of 25½ acres, adjoining land of Verhagen, 3 years	78,000
STANTON, Edwin B., to Oscar V. Pitman; e s of White Plains Road, parcel of 25½ acres, adjoining land of Verhagen, 3 years	6,000
TAYLOR, Alfred J., and William D. Peck to Union Dime Savings Institution; w s of Aqueduct Av, 150.9 ft n of 183d St, 3 years	5,000
TAYLOR, Alfred J., and William D. Peck to Union Dime Savings Institution; w s of Aqueduct Av, 100.9 ft n of 183d St, 3 years	5,000
TURNER, William C., to Jacob D. Butler; s s of 145th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 7 months	26,160
WEATHERLEY, John S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 16 West 39th St, 3 years	20,000
WEED, Joseph E., to James R. Cuming; s s of 148th St, 350 ft w of road or public drive, 3 years	15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRANIGAN, James E., to Annie McNally	Nom.
GOLDSMITH, Moses, and Solomon Plaut to Mine Goldsmith	9,000
HITCHCOCK, Elizabeth D., to Rollin H. Lynde	350
HITCHCOCK, Cyrus, to Rollin H. Lynde	350
JOCKEL, Frederick William, to Mary Fraser	18,287
JOHNSON, Wilmot, to John L. Cadwalader	1,500
JONES, Charles L., to Frances A. Warburton	4,500
LIPPOLD, Frederick A., to Annie Lindermann	2,500
MICK, Claude W., to Holmes & Philbrick	2,623
MICHEL, Lena, and another, executors, to Lena Michel and another	12,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company	14,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Insurance Company	7,000
RAYNOLDS, Edward H., to Mary S. Raynolds	Nom.
REINHARDT, David, to Samuel Parnas	Nom.
SCHMELZEL, George and William F., executors, to Sarah M. Harlow, executrix, &c.	16,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Standard Finance and Trust Co.	180,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Esther F. Moore	10,000
TRENCHARD, Henry S., to William J. Hoe	3,000
WEBBER, William G., to Sophie Rothschild	1,500
WRIGHT, David F., to Herbert S. Ogden	600

Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 97; Jacob Kuschner & Brother against Morris Alexander, owner and contractor; Louis Nathanson, contractor	14
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, 605; Sarah A. Lisk against Iwan Gollwynne, owner and contractor	400
LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 75.11x125; Schnatz and Mascoth against John Kehoe, owner and contractor	140
LEXINGTON AV, 2,004; Daniel F. Peterson against Thomas F. Scully and —— Hessinger, owners; James E. Fraser, contractor	320
WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 188th St, 50x85; Church E. Gates & Co. against Robert Pickens, owner and contractor	17
144TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100; Morris Neufeld against Vincenzo Serra, owner; Antonio Gallo, contractor	200
165TH ST, n s, 247 ft e of Park Av, 25x100; Frederick Weber against Bertha Hagele, owner; John Marx, contractor, (redocket)	375
165TH ST, 687 East; Louis Hubener and Martin Escher against Bertha Hagele, owner; John Marx, contractor, (redocket)	100
188D ST, s e corner of Webster Av, 50x88.11x45x—; John W. Hannan against Robert Pickens, owner and contractor	380

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 265.10 ft s of 165th St, 139.10x100; Jacob D. Butler with Charles Kerwan, 9 payments	66,000
1ST AV, n w corner of 82d St, 39.3x100.1x44.1x100; Jacob Schlosser with Berent C. Gerken, 9 payments	20,000
3D AV, w s, 120.5 ft s of 165th St, 23.10x120.5x23.8x123; Marcus Nathan with Mary Schaefer, 15 payments	10,000

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Albany St, 50.5x85xirregular; Alfred Ogden against John Kirby and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stitt & Phillips.

3D AV, n s, Lot 148, map of village of Wakefield, William's Bridge, 100x114; John Ryer and another against Joseph S. McDonald and others, (partition;) attorney, H. W. Helper.

11TH ST, n s, Lot 301, map of Unionport, 24th Ward; Catherine E. Allison against Frederick Machemer and others, (partition;) attorney, C. R. Allison.

18TH ST, 319 East; 19th St, 282 and 226 East; Amelia F. Foster against Thomas K. Foster and others, (partition;) attorneys, J. B. & H. P. Wilde.

26TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; John G. and Henry B. Crawford against Adam Schwaab, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Fromme.

97TH ST, n w corner of 4th Av, 200x100.11; A. Morton Ferris and others against Richard C. Voth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Wells.

144TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Augusta A. Roby against Vincenzo Serra and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sturges & Roby.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. Calendar called by Lacombe, J., Room 124 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Civil causes (Jury).

38—Nelson vs. 3d Av. R. R.
31—Thompson vs. Met. St. Ry.
12—Hirschel vs. McKibben.
47—Stillwell vs. Flint.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh & H. R. R.
51—Yawtok vs. Block.
52—McLaughlin vs. 42d St. Ry.
56—Green vs. Manhattan Ry.
60—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
80—Coe Brass Mfg. Co. vs. Cooper.
81—Rigney vs. Tuck & Sons Co.
109—Ferguson vs. Tate.
110—Niehaus vs. Detwiller & Street Mfg. Co.
111—Schnitz vs. same.
112—Haeuptner vs. same.
114½—Hyland vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
116—Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—Same vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
121—Florida C. & P. R. R. Co. vs. Am. Surety Co.
124—Int. Trust Co. vs. Town of Greenburgh.
125—Barr vs. Sun Ptg. & Pub. Assn.
126—Reed vs. Campbell.
127—Nat. Bank of Commerce of Kansas City vs. Adriance.
128—Johnson vs. Wood.
129—Seely vs. Tiffany & Co.
131—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
132—Woolston vs. Spengler.
133—Sabater vs. Press Pub. Co.
134—U. S. vs. Scott Stamp Co.
135—Bradley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
136—Johnson vs. Appleton.
137—Beck vs. Bremmer.
138—Flinn vs. Con. Am. Reduction Co.
140—Salomon vs. Kohn.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.
64—Huntley vs. Tug Ed Quackenbush.
98—Powelton Barge Co. vs. Tugs James McDonough and G. H. Notter.
90—Schlenter vs. S. S. Ethiopia.
102—Jandrean vs. Witterbee.
92—Dutton vs. Propeller City of Norwalk.
86—Cambay S. S. Co. vs. Barber.
50—Gibbs vs. Forbes.
105—Craig vs. Tug Victoria.
106—Indemnity Ins. Co. vs. United Oil Co.
110—Hastorf vs. Rodgers.
111—Sampson vs. S. S. Niagara.
34—Menantic S. S. Co. vs. Pierce.
75—Ins. Co. of N. A. vs. Ship Whittelburn.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

30—King vs. Ross.
33—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
34—Genet vs. President, &c., Del. & Hudson Canal Co.
37—Fire Dept. vs. Stanton.
42—Traphagen vs. Donihee.
46—Wilmerding vs. Jarmulowsky.
47—Dubran & Hearne Mfg. Co. vs. Cuming.
49—Blumenthal vs. Michel.
52—Carlson vs. Munson.
53—Coulahan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
61—Reilly vs. Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.
63—Schnitzer vs. Gordon.
64—Schaefer vs. Union Ry. Co.
65—Hard vs. Densmore.
66—Faile vs. Crawford.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Chatfield.
2—Trahan vs. Trahan.
3—In re Wheeler.
4—Ransom vs. Willett.
5—Jockel vs. McCormick.
6—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
7—In re Biggio.
8—Humfreville vs. Kent.
9—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
10—Cohen vs. Cohen.
11—Schinotti vs. Cuddy.
12—People, &c., vs. Stack.
13—Weiss vs. Jenkins.
14—Wallach vs. Rosenthal.
15—Pettit vs. Poucher.
16—Centaur Co. vs. Pollitz.
17—Block vs. Mathews.
18—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
19—Merchants' Exchange Bank vs. Faber.
20—Western Nat. Bank vs. same.
21—In re Loewenthal.
22—Phila. Trust, Safe Dep. & Ins. Co. vs. Kelly.
23—Dayton vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
24—Clarkin vs. Clarkin.
25—Murphy vs. Wickhead.
26—Bacon vs. Kalish.
27—Libby vs. same.
28—Sawyer vs. White.
29—Landon vs. Stevins.
30—Quinn vs. Gold & Stock Tel. Co.
31—Kirkpatrick vs. McAlpin.
32—Boyle vs. Staten Isl. & South Beach Land Co.
33—Wurtenberg vs. Williams.
34—Uhlig vs. Beinley.
35—Stieringer vs. Dyer.
36—Seigbert vs. Simonson.
37—Buckskin Fibre Co. vs. Am. Fibre Chamois Co.
38—Heavenrich vs. Heavenrich.
39—Schwab vs. Norris.
40—Paulison vs. Goet.
41—Kram vs. Cohen.
42—People, &c., vs. Kalinsky.
43—Same vs. Wagner.
44—Same vs. Singer.
45—Thomson vs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.
46—In re Kafka.
47—Met. Trust Co. vs. Steinfeld.
48—Dessoir vs. Dessoir.
49—Bacon vs. Weiss.
50—Costabile vs. D'Alesio.
51—Sizer vs. Campbell.
52—Mulligan vs. Seiferd.
53—Nash vs. Spann.
54—People, &c., vs. Herbst.
55—Rau vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
56—Mead vs. Mead.
57—Averill vs. Taylor.
58—In re Nelson Av.
59—David vs. Montague.
60—Merritt vs. Smith.
61—Boyce vs. Boyce.
62—Fleming vs. Brown.
63—Hilliard vs. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—W. Lloyd Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

5579—Solomon vs. Solomon.
6585—Schlegel vs. Schlegel.
5165—Bogart vs. Bogart.
4881—Cahn vs. Cahn.
6144—Michael vs. Michael.
6368—Deutsch vs. Deutsch.
5986—Ryerson vs. Ryerson.
5984—Welt vs. Welt.
5965—Henry vs. Henry.
6639—Dolka vs. Dolka.
6662—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
6741—Amster vs. Amster.
6742—Roberts vs. Roberts.
6743—Muller vs. Muller.
6744—Hoag vs. Hoag.
6745—Koetting vs. Koetting.
6746—Rains vs. Rains.
6747—Dissin vs. Dissin.
6749—Spengler vs. Spengler.
6750—Greenberg vs. Greenberg.
6751—Anton vs. Anton.
6752—Wachsmith vs. Wachsmith.
6753—Newberger vs. Newberger.
6754—Friedeman vs. Friedeman.
6755—Nagengast vs. Nagengast.
6756—Frisch vs. Frisch.
6757—Goetz vs. Goetz.
6641—Molloy vs. Molloy.
6758—Molino vs. Molino.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
5405—Morean vs. Rosenstein.
6341—Rossut vs. Ernst.
5097—Hayden vs. Simons.
5922—Lippitt vs. Gilmartin.
5344—Mulrein vs. Weissbecker.
5434—Manahan vs. Manahan.
6499—Abbott vs. Abbott.
6600—Beecroft vs. Beecroft.
6471—Occidental Oil Co. vs. Union Oil Co.
6533—Kuhn vs. Smith.
6544—Eastman Co. vs. Sayles.
5819—Cumings vs. Tamsen.
6427—Goldfarb vs. Goldfarb.
6467—Hertzberg vs. Hertzberg.
6498—Manhattan Real Estate & Bldg. Assn. vs. Hocter.
6531—Schaman vs. Schoell.
6533—Spritzer vs. Spritzer.
6559—Foshay vs. Foshay.
6590—Cohen vs. Cohen.
5413—Fruit Jar Co. vs. Wissner.
6306—Oelsner vs. Anderson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6603.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Gildersleeve, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Berlinger, and Cowan for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—William Butler.
2—George M. Lincoln.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred Causes.

9557—Wanamaker vs. Nellis.
12700—Herzfeld vs. Strauss.
13300—Fleischer vs. Altman.
13448—Greenbaum vs. O'Neill.
13248—Connelly vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
14260—Sigel vs. Mayor, &c.
15038—De Jong vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15544—Gaidos vs. Creighton.
15505—Wright vs. Trimble.
15630—Fuller vs. Edson.
15632—Katz vs. Kreiter.
15697—Low Chow vs. Hin Kong.
15706—Mistretta vs. Beam.
15722—Fuller vs. Alloway.
15727—Gininger vs. Bremen.
15128—Meltzer vs. Etzel.
15774—Catchetoos vs. Hatch.
15664—Bettenhauser vs. Templars of Liberty.
15718—Henderson vs. Salman.
15686—Hand vs. Gas Engine & Power Co.
15777—August vs. O'Brien.
15559—Vaughan Machine Co. vs. Quintard.
15581—Bernheimer vs. Abendroth.
15590—Ture vs. Campbell.
15676—Bernheimer vs. Abendroth.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Assn.
8702—Parkins vs. Price.
5157—Anderson vs. R. Mitchell Furniture Co.
10662—Witterman vs. Genesee Fruit Co.
2697—Wagner vs. Lichtenstadter.
8962—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7500—Western Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
10488—Quinlan vs. Skelly.
10517—Dunn vs. Alexander.
9709—Demarest vs. Oliver.
9130—Johnson vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
9700—Pryor vs. Storke.
10984—Mirick vs. Hemle.
9885—Colton vs. Wallach.
9394—Murphy vs. Dow.
9465—Rommage vs. Allen.
10281—Marks vs. Silberberg.
1151—Reiner vs. Jones.
11043—Lyons vs. Hirschfield.
Inquests.
10442—Jacobs vs. Yossette.
10616—Southwick vs. McGowan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11046.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

9961—Macklin vs. Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.
10661—Steinheimer vs. Kensler.
10667—Williams vs. White.
10698—Aldrich vs. Bonnell.
10744—Parodi vs. Giallorenze.
10747—Thym vs. Nockin.
10774—Levitt vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
10804—Dooley vs. Smith.
9105—Alcorn vs. Morning Journal Assn.
5676—Reardon vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10816—Klebisch vs. Siedler.
10632—Friedberg vs. Pettingill.
8758—Wood vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8782—Itzel vs. same.
10871—Klein vs. Doyle.
10872—Gallagher vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
10885—Wellisch vs. Wittpenn.
6608—MacGuire vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3689—Matthews vs. Hennigan.
9347—Barry vs. Block.
8587—Delancy vs. Potter. Inquest.
10620—Corell vs. Rhodes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Hugh J. Jewett.
Conrad Gerstung.
Selig Gross.
Eliza J. Clements.
At 2 P. M.
Joseph Meyer.
Catharine M. Johnston.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1348—Henry A. Hurlbut.
1311—Thomas H. Watson.
1379—Margaret J. Hooper.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

522—O'Reilly vs. New Brunswick, &c., Steamboat Co.
597—Harkins vs. Clancy.
419—Kolschinsky vs. Adler.
421—McCourt vs. Sire.
438—Reynolds vs. Burridge.
491—Allen vs. Smith's Farm Dairy Co.
454—G. C. Flint Co. vs. Rycroft.
574—Veit vs. Aberle.
142—Murphy vs. Kerns.
567—Rosendorf vs. Goldstein.
568—Same vs. same.
615—Levy vs. Cohen.
1051—Schrieber vs. Driving Club.
84—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
86—Iselin vs. same.
405—Flacus vs. Ellis.
478—Schutz vs. Kay.
496—Bayer vs. Duffy.
2687—Goldman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1622—Steinam vs. Ball.
3079—Sandler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
123—Parsons Mfg. Co. vs. Warner.
124—Same vs. same.
126—Agawan Mfg. Co. vs. same.
127—Dattelbaum vs. Columbia Fire Ins. Co.
130—Pattison vs. Sire.
131—Goodwin vs. Michaels.
133—Elliott vs. Sloane.
135—Beck vs. Butler.
210—Welch vs. D. G. Yuengling Brew. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

994—Coleman vs. Central Trust Co.
395—Tober vs. Steinard.
4665—Matthews vs. Gottschalk.
951—Rieger vs. Lyons.
1096—Geary vs. Senior.
105—Trenkman vs. Schneider.
441—William McShane Mfg. Co. vs. Heilner.
838—Herbert vs. Franklin.
594—Spaulding vs. Reinecke.
452—Corrigan vs. Schell.
732—Hupfel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4646—Vancza vs. Standard Oil Co.
167—Gumpertz vs. Heyman.
168—Ruland vs. Met. Traction Co.
248—Goddard vs. Schmohl.
334—Landsberger vs. Friedman.
342—Pioneer Iron Works vs. Bouchet.
345—Wagner vs. Wagner.
409—Scheps vs. Herschfield.
442—Baldwin vs. Bossow Bros. Mfg. Co.
227—Jacobs vs. Uhlman.
62—Housah vs. Knubel.
59—Keystone Farm Machine Co. vs. Carr.
192—Cohen vs. Baer.
191—Goldstone vs. same.
315—Dietz vs. Tretsch.
813—Nat. Tin Foil & Bottle Cap Co. vs. Arkell.
807—Gales vs. Hechman.
815—Nat. Parlor Furniture Co. vs. Heine.
236—Patris vs. De Sieghardt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4651—Tannenbaum vs. Fullerton.
4659—Conndowris vs. Uhlig.
4778—Muldoon vs. Montague.
4462—Prince vs. Slotneck.
4048—Manges vs. Stumpf.
4342—Sanborn vs. Am. Export Coal Co.
4564—Zoccolo vs. Bailey.
4700—Meyer vs. Williams.
4588—De Jong vs. De Jong.
4258—Baship vs. Barry.
2005—Loew vs. Gammons.
4440—Ripley vs. Morrell.
4644—Klinke vs. Meyer.
3610—Bussel vs. Sager.
4706—Lubetkin vs. Meyer.
4296—Railway Adv. Co. vs. Lippe.
4523—Same vs. Sire.
4714—Stahl vs. Ruhheimer.
2962—Horowitz vs. Pakas.
2510—Meyer vs. Rugge.
4701—Wright vs. Eden.
4648—Henry Huber Co. vs. Daiker.
4695—Ogden vs. Weichert.
4734—Martin vs. Savage.
4359—Press Pub. Co. vs. Schatz.
4732—Weil vs. Buhler.
4711—Zoccolo vs. Thornton.
4733—Landsberger vs. Solomon.
4650—Eastmans Co. vs. Rosenberg.
4315—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
4305—Froment vs. Taylor.
4484—Harding vs. Jenkins.
4485—Same vs. same.
4486—Same vs. same.
4690—Nichols vs. Simon.
4362—Weiller vs. Stafford.
4570—Anderson vs. Harron.
4740—Wannamaker vs. Eno.
4676—Graecen vs. Maher.
2545—Colonial Bank vs. Beers.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1165.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herman for the People.

1—Edward Doran.
Charles H. Sands.
2—Thomas Gilmartin.
3—John G. Junker.
4—Joseph Emanuel.
5—Louis Flamenhauft.
6—Daniel M. Johnson.
7—Giuseppe La Barbay.
8—William Schaaf.
9—Thomas O'Brien.
Andrew O'Brien.
10—William E. Weeks.
11—George W. Yeandle.
12—Robert Gasan.
13—Paulo Santorasino.
14—Joseph Geller.
15—William Broderick.
16—Hong Chong.
17—Charles Miller.
18—Andrew S. Quirk.
Pleadings.
1—Trumbull W. Cleaveland.
2—James Murray.
3—Samuel Lubinosky.
4—Ah Chu.
5—William Dooley.
Timothy Falvey.
6—Henry Brown.
Thomas Mutti.
7—Philip Lynch.
8—John Murray.
Frank Costello.
9—John L. Waters.
10—James Murphy.
11—Hattie Wilson.
Nellie Cline.
12—Patrick Mahoney.
William O'Brien.
Peter Marley.
John Connelly.
13—Stephen Sulik.
14—Louis Pollack.
15—James Mulligan.
16—John O'Neill.
17—William Ward.
18—Kitty O'Brien.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.

1—John Corcoran.
Frank Fox.
Thomas Wheeler.
2—Patrick Connolly.
3—Patrick Hyland.
4—John S. Markham.
5—Thomas Trainor.
6—Harry Hechler.
7—Lena Jeffries.
8—Emil Mutterer.
9—Simon Misehel.
10—Michael Maguire.
11—John De Baptiste.
12—Salvatore Margajo.
13—David Salsman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—Maud Wendell.
2—Antonio Maimone.
3—Samuel Curley.
4—Christopher Ohlschlager.
5—Bridget Masterson.
6—Patrick Morris.
7—Frank Manning.
8—Nellie Murphy.
9—Jacob Kuntz.
10—Patrick Kelly.
11—Aaron Kohn.
12—Juliette Laporte.
13—Ida Allen.
14—William Sommers.
15—Elizabeth Hartall.
16—Gustav H. Lehker.
17—Davis Kessler.
18—Sophia C. Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—[illegible].—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Herbert H. Muxlow.
2—Isaac Marks.
3—Frank McKenna.
4—John Walker.
5—James McDonald.
6—Laura Deschler.
7—George Merk.
8—John Mohr.
9—Nellie Miller.
10—Louis F. Martins.
11—Sadie Goldberg.
12—John Scuto.
13—Leon J. Bucher.
Frank McCort.
14—George W. Hill.
15—Joe Ho.
16—Joseph Brusak.
17—Frankie Brown.
18—John A. Steller.
19—Charles Rovatzos.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Wing vs. Watson—George B. Austin. Barclay vs. Dempsey—Emil Benaville. Smith vs. Dempsey—Royal S. Crane.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Johnston vs. Coogan—S. L. H. Ward. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Husson—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Mallinson vs. Ringrose—Daniel P. Ingraham. Brown vs. Brown—Adrian H. Larkin. Eastmans Company vs. Sayles—Daniel C. Briggs. Fox vs. Fox—Benno Lewinson. Hildebrand vs. McClosky—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—Fursman, J.—Cary vs. Hanley—Thomas F. Donnelly.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Commercial National Bank of Chicago vs. Elwood S. Hand—William H. Ricketts.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—Johnson, J.

Demurrer:
457—Tiedgen vs. Miami Steamship Co.
General calendar:
423—Stevens vs. Boyle.
400—Lebowitz vs. Hoch.
388—Fisher vs. Jordan.
425—Melvin vs. City of Brooklyn.
438—McGroine vs. McGroine.
461—Stetz vs. Meier.
462—Smith vs. Smith.
463—Barry vs. Guenard.
464—Brown vs. Dennison.
465—Newman vs. Hofman.
466—Sedlmeier vs. Bley.
467—Angel vs. Methodist Church of Williamsburg.
468—Ballefsen vs. Harley.
469—St. John vs. St. John.
470—Henderson vs. Turner.

Every case in the April, 1898, calendar has been reached.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Part II.—Garretson, J.—Part III.—Dickey, J.—Part IV.—Hirschberg, J.—Part V.—Keogh, J.

3065—Eisolt vs. Abbe.
1718—Monaghan vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2975—Tyler vs. Smith.
1975—Winter vs. Eldert.

The following causes will be held ready for Thursday:

3165—Doloff vs. Canal Forwarding Co.
3163—Winer vs. Nassau R. R.
3234—Shanks vs. Stumpf.
3248—Hixford vs. Long Island R. R.
3252—Flanagan vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
3291—Elliott vs. Wilson.
3306—Taylor vs. Investment Corporation.
3307—Horohoe vs. B. H. R. R.
3310—Glynn vs. Irving Savings Institution.
3315—Lansing vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad.
3318—Davis vs. Supreme Lodge.
3326—Simpson vs. Third Av. R. R.
3327, 3328—McGovern vs. same.
3329—Hyland vs. same.
3337—Froeb vs. Phyfe et al.
3361—Perry vs. Flor.
3362—Osborn vs. Pickering.
2514—Enright vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2739½—Sheridan vs. Ochs.
2844—Orr vs. Atlas S. S. Co.
2798—Searles vs. Van Houten.
2258—Speckman vs. Boehm.
2378—Tudy vs. City of Brooklyn.
2587—Farcone vs. Schmenaud.
868—Schechtel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3425—Dean vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2831—Panarella vs. Willis.
1506—Bauer vs. Lyons.
861—Jones vs. Bristow.
4884—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
2822—Gorman vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
2842—Jones vs. same.
2787—Biederbeck vs. Schweitzen.
2218—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly.
1239—Wolff et al. vs. Pucci.
2677—La Cost vs. Nassau R. R.
2884—Ciaramello vs. same.
2301—Bachrach vs. same.
2317—Schmutte vs. Smith et al.
947—Kelly vs. Bilxt.
2885—Napier vs. City of Brooklyn.
2151—McPartland vs. McCue.
2598—Trent vs. Central Stamping Co.
3133—Tully vs. Phoenix Paper Co.
3368—Jacobs vs. Nassau R. R.
3372—Schott vs. Nassau R. R.
3378—Leiser vs. B. H. R. R.
3382—McGough vs. City of Brooklyn.
3383—Gregg vs. same.
3384—McNeill vs. Standard Oil Co.
3396—O'Donnell vs. B. H. R. R.
3405—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
3408—McCormick vs. Reiber et al.
3060—Kings Co. Baking Co. vs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
1152-1156—Nassau Bank vs. Stone, Deary, Calder & Robinson.
1361—Southerland vs. Union Railway.
3429—Levy vs. Ely.
3430—Glynn vs. Tumalty.
3447—Weir vs. Marston et al.
3451—Gibney vs. Koesman et al.
3460—Marsh vs. Nassau R. R.
3467—Porter vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3468—Shepherd vs. same.
3470—Heyerdahl vs. N. Y. and Cuba Steamship Co.
3472—Large vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3480—McDonald vs. Standard Oil Co.
3481—Weeks vs. Nassau R. R.
3491-3492—Harris vs. Levine et al.
3494—Sorenson vs. Pelham Hod Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

5074—Struempfler vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4995—Rogers vs. Pell et al.
2902, 2903—Gerber vs. Bill.
2318—Feeney vs. Nassau R. R.
2174—Montemarino vs. Nassau R. R.
3171, 3220—Keating vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
3498—Hough vs. Locke.
3501—Reilly vs. Hughes Brothers et al.
3502—Crabtree vs. Moran.
3503—Wollman vs. Nassau R. R.
3504—Billello vs. Nassau
3567—Kennedy vs. Desmond.
3568—Zargarnick vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3569—Baker vs. Beaton.
3570—Lohman vs. McLaughlin.
3571—Roehr vs. Liebman.
3572—Brown vs. Nassau R. R.
3574—Goeller vs. Fatman
3575—Knutsen vs. White
3576—Rosen vs. Nassau R. R.
3578, 3579—Doctor vs. Nassau R. R.
3580—Sullivan vs. Draycott.

counting of Joseph A. St. John. 27—Will of Susan M. Sparling. 25—Will of William Smith. 10—Will of John H. C. Knoblock. 28—Guardianship of Smith infants.

REAL ESTATE.

Thousand Islands,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N.Y.
FOR SALE or RENT,
Furnished, for the Summer,
BONNIE CASTLE,
the Summer home on the St. Lawrence River of the late Dr. J. G. Holland. Extensive grounds, garden planted and in care of gardener living on the place. Ten bedrooms, bath, and other conveniences. Boats and boat houses. Delightful Summer climate. Beautiful surroundings. Apply to
BLEECKER VAN WAGENEN, Executor,
149 Fifth Avenue,
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, April 14th, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,
Trinity Building, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
BY ORDER OF
MESSRS. WM. BAYLIS, DAVID O. IRVING,
ALFRED R. KIMBALL,
Executors of the
ESTATE CHARLOTTE H. F. SKIDMORE, Dec'd.
N. W. cor. Madison Av. and 67th St.
Four-story brick and stone residence, 30 ft. x 80 ft.
Lot 100 ft. 5 in.
Maps, etc., of John Mason Knox, Esq., Attorney for the Executors, 80 & 82 William St., or of the Auctioneer, 10 Wall St. and 1 Madison Ave. (6282)

2 Elegant Apartment Houses,
16 and 18 West 60th Street,
Will be sold at auction on Thursday, April 7th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, by
THOMPSON & PRYOR, Auctioneers.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
16 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—About 25 acres of land, having a water front of about 1,500 to 1,800 feet, beautifully situated and well adapted for the purpose of a shipyard, within 16 miles of City Hall, New York City; depth of water about 18 or 20 feet at ordinary high tide; excellent harbor; bulkhead built on part of property; price and terms reasonable. Address SHIPYARD, Box 138 Times Office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

BLACK ROCK ON THE SOUND,
SCHOONHOVEN PARK.
Breezy and very Healthy.
On high ground at Black Rock, one of the most attractive harbors of Long Island Sound, near Bridgeport. Desirable cottages tastefully furnished. Very convenient for housekeeping. Abundant supply of good water. Sanitary plumbing and sewerage. Ample stable accommodation. For particulars apply to
Douglas Robinson & Co.,
500 Madison Ave. 55 Liberty St.
or W. L. Miller, Supt., Black Rock, Conn.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

OPPORTUNITY.
NEW BUSINESS BUILDING, LEASED, IN EXCHANGE FOR LOTS.
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
TEL. 1297 CORTLAND. 69 LIBERTY ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st; in excellent order; hardwood floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; shown 10-3. Owner resident.

Queens County Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT, Queens County—Trial Term Before Maddox, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M. Held at St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

55—Dunn vs. N. Y. & Texas Steamship Co.
57—Caffrei vs. Strauss.
63—Eisele vs. Quartrop.
64—Timberlake vs. Satterlee.
65—Same vs. same.
73—Peabody vs. Eder.
83—Same vs. same.
85—Rogers vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
86—Morrell vs. Morrell.
87—McDermott vs. Balston.
89—Peabody vs. Eder.
92—Shepard vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
93—Peabody vs. Piza.
94—Same vs. same.
95—Seaman vs. Van Wicklen.
96—Payne vs. Newman et al.
100—Sweeney vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
101—Sunney vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
106—Weeks vs. Bouker.
107—Patten vs. Climax Quick Tanning Co.

BORE DOWN UPON FISHERMEN.

Capt. Rogers Thinks a Spanish Coaster Tried to Harm His Boats.

WEST HAMPTON BEACH, L. I., April 5.—Capt. W. W. Rogers and his crew of fishermen this morning reported that a three-masted schooner deliberately tried to run them down outside the beach yesterday afternoon. Capt. Rogers said that he and his men were attending to their nets when the schooner appeared.

He asserts that the schooner, which was either a Spanish or French vessel, and a coaster passed so close to them that the crew could have placed their hands on the side of the vessel. A report received here from Quogue says that another fishing crew had a similar experience with the same vessel.

The residents think that the vessel was a Spanish coaster, and that the Captain tried to run the fishermen down to show his dislike for the Americans.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

No Extra Session Unless War Is Declared, Says the Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—Gov. Voorhees announced to-day that unless war is declared between the United States and Spain there will be no extra session of the Legislature.

The Governor had a conference with the Assemblymen named as a committee to investigate Hudson County affairs. Chairman Gledhill and Mr. Lawshe, the Democratic member, were absent. The Assemblymen asked the Governor to recall the Legislature. They argued that some sensational developments were in sight, when the question of the power of the committee to act after the Legislature adjourned came up. Attorney General Grey has not yet given his opinion on the point, but lawyers seem to think that the power of the committee ended with the session, owing to the resolution appointing it not being sweeping enough.

The Governor did not think it would be wise to call the Legislature together at this time for the single purpose of altering the resolution, but said that in case of war an extra session was more than probable.

New Jersey Education Board.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—The State Board of Education to-day, at its annual meeting, elected James L. Hayes of Essex Chairman. This is the fifth time he has been elected. S. St. J. Cutcheon of Plainfield was elected Vice Chairman, and J. S. Woodword of Bordentown was re-elected Treasurer of the Normal School, and Controller Hancock Treasurer of the School for Deaf-Mutes.

MISS TYSON SAYS SHE IS SANE.

Her Counsel Seeks to Have Her Discharged from a Sanitarium.

Miss Jessie Tyson, who has been confined in the St. Xavier Sanitarium, at Inwood, since February last, was produced in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Freedman on a writ of habeas corpus, with a view to obtaining her freedom. Miss Tyson presented herself at the institution in February, asking for admittance as she did not feel well, and two weeks later on an application accompanied by the certificates of two physicians, she was committed to the institution by Justice Bischoff.

Miss Tyson's counsel asked for her discharge on the ground that the commitment was unconstitutional, as no hearing had been afforded his client before Justice Bischoff, and that as she is now perfectly sane no reason prevails for her detention.

Counsel for the institution held that, as she had been regularly committed, the Board of Managers alone could decide as to the fitness for her discharge. Justice Freedman said the case should be decided before a jury after they had had medical experts before them, but announced he would pass upon the legal points raised before giving a decision.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

THE RUDOLF.

On the beach front; capacity, 400; first-class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths; music in the palm room daily; evening concerts in the grotto café; dances Saturdays. C. R. MYERS, Proprietor.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $3.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 376. C. SKILTON.

LINDEN HALL,

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 2d; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. Videra, 138 West 49th St.

TEACHER.—Foreign lady (diploma) wishes to give lessons in German, French, and Spanish at pupils' homes. Address L. G., 107 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc., March 5, April 2, 16, May 14, June 11, 18, 22, 25, 29, July 2.
Holy Land departures March 5, May 7, July 2, Oct. 1.
Round the World departures Oct. 1 and Nov. 1.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

WASHINGTON.—Special Easter excursion, three days, April 7; $14.50, including hotel expenses. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

SIXTY DOLLARS MONTHLY, FURNISHED floor; private bath; modern residence; west side. Young Couple, Box 324, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

TO RENT.—Two large rooms in private house in 73d St., west side. Apply to C. H. ARLES, Post Office Box 1,896 New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By a reliable woman and grown-up son, private residence to care for during absence of family; would care for and show house for sale or to let; best city reference. Mrs. Marie Maddox, 67 East 85th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid; can do plain sewing; city references. 51 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with baby; country preferred; reference. 741 5th Av., 57th and 58th Sts.

Cooks.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—First-class; English; thoroughly experienced in every branch of French and English cooking; capable to taking charge of a large establishment; wages required, $60 per month; excellent city reference. Waldron, 39 5th Av.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman; excellent cook; do little coarse washing; best city reference. 146 East 44th St., Rastetter's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced misses' and young ladies' dressmaker a few more customers; accustomed to first-class work. 27 West 132d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic trimmer and fitter by the day; formerly with Connoly; reference. Dressmaker, 240 East 79th St.

MME. Amelie, 265 6th Av.; late with Redfern, London, Worth and Doucet, Paris, wishes more customers at home or by day; work shown; trial solicited.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent French maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; high city references. Duchene, Box 270, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Speaks French and German; is accustomed to travel; good city reference. 125 East 85th St., basement.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as laundress in private family; best of references. 443 West 28th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS. — By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; willing to assist with other light work. A. D., 162 East 23d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a reliable, middle-aged woman to take charge of infant; best city reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

NURSE GIRL.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl to mind growing children and make herself useful. 666 9th Av., Mitchell's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE. — By respectable woman; thoroughly competent; full charge; bottle baby; willing, obliging; reference. 751 Madison Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a girl as waitress; would assist with chamberwork; in a small American family; understands her duties thoroughly; ten years' best city reference. Call at present employer's, 59 West 74th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress; private family; city reference. 17 Scammel St. E. C.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE CLERK.—By competent young lady, well educated, intelligent, trustworthy, as office clerk, secretary, &c.; no canvassing. 162 East 23d St.

REFINED, MIDDLE-AGED LADY SEEKS EMployment of any kind not menial; competent and reliable; would go to the country; small salary. Organ, Box 206 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to place his English Protestant butler; four and one-half years' reference; capable of being steward; free April 20. Call Wednesday and Thursday, 12 to 3 o'clock, 414 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By a colored man; 35; understands care of silver; willing and obliging; 10 years' reference from present employer. B., Box 346, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Single; thoroughly competent; 34; valets neatly; best personal city recommendations. Care Bailey, 238 East 27th St.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By French couple; references of eight years in best of American families. R. C., Box 199 Times Office.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent young man; first-class city reference. E. J., Box 54, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Lady going to country wishes to find situation for butler; highly recommended. 39 East 64th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Japanese in private family; good reference. H. I. Box 196 Times.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By man and wife to care for gentleman's house; thoroughly competent; highly recommended. Caretaker, 751 Madison Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and GENERALLY Useful Man.—Highest references; terms moderate; country preferred; state terms. W. R. Cullen, 179 Richard St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—In private family; can care for horses, harness, carriages, and make himself useful. J., care Mathews Limkett, 442 West 54th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend an experienced and responsible gardener; married; small family; thoroughly understands flowers, vegetables; can take entire charge of gentleman's place. C. M., Box 153, Times Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Married; life experience in all branches; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's country place; excellent reference as to character and ability. Edwards, Box 112 Times Office.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—Man as gardener and florist; 25 years' experience; wife as good cook, laundress, or dairy; no children. Htywood, 81 Lexington Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, &c.—By young Swiss as second man or single-handed. Call Wednesday at present employer's, 17 West 38th St.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Cook; by a family of four until July in city; no washing. Answer, stating references, Thorne, Post Office Box 959, New York City.

WANTED—Nurse and seamstress; first-class city references required. Call, Wednesday, 37 West 57th St., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

MACHINIST APPRENTICES WANTED—Strong, active boys, between 16 and 17 years of age; trade thoroughly taught in all its branches; free instruction in mathematics and mechanical drawing from 5:30 to 7 o'clock three evenings each week; wages, first year, $2 per week. Address, by mail, Apprentice, care R. Hoe & Co., Printing Press Manufacturers, 504 Grand St.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, complainant, against THE PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, by decree duly made and filed herein, on the 8th day of February, 1898, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of all the assets of the PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, within the Southern District of New York, and that we have duly qualified as such and do require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation, within said district, to render an account to us of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to us at our office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1898.

Second—All persons in said district having in their possession any property and effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to us at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Third—All creditors of the said corporation who may be entitled to payment out of the assets thereof, within the Southern District of New York, to present a statement of their respective claims, with proper vouchers in support thereof, at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1898.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
CLARENCE A. COOK,
Receivers.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Solicitors for Receivers, 49 Wall Street, New York. mh2-2aw6w

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LEEDS and CHARLES A. HUNTER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by WILLIAM J. LEEDS of the City of New York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-first day of April, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New York, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1898. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.
mh30-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LEEDS and CHARLES A. HUNTER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

Southern District of New York, ss:

At the City of New York, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1898, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of WILLIAM J. LEEDS and CHARLES A. HUNTER of the City of New York, in said district, who were on the twenty-third day of August, A. D. 1883, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New York.
ROBERT A. B. DAYTON, Assignee.
mh30-1aw3wW

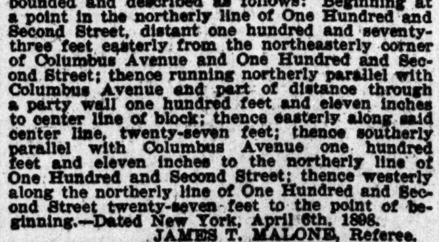
REFEREES' NOTICES.

71 WEST 102ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—LEOPOLD GUSTHAL and Frederic J. Middlebrook, as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of CARRIE RIDLEY, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRIEDA HART, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street, distant one hundred and seventy-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street; thence running northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to center line of block; thence easterly along said center line, twenty-seven feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street twenty-seven feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, April 6th, 1898.
JAMES T. MALONE, Referee.
B. AYMER SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



71 West 102nd Street.

The approximate amount of the prior mortgage on the premises, with interest, is $25,958.33.

The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,256.81, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $496.66.

Subject to whatever moneys receiver may return. JAMES T. MALONE, Referee.
B. AYMER SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

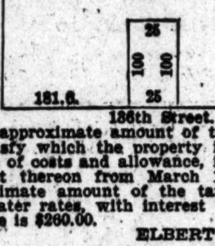
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue; running thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.
ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 597 East 136th Street:



136th Street.

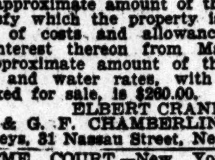
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $14,971.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale is $260.00.
ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898. ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 599 East 136th Street:



136th Street.

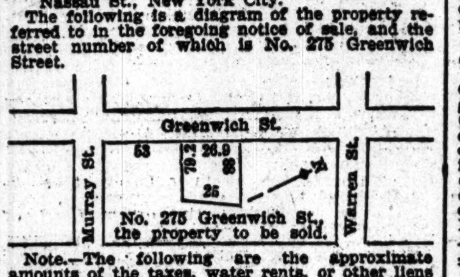
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $15,189.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale, is $260.00.
ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—JOSEPHINE H. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against MARY L. HOUSLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Auction Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, the 28th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands heretofore of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Trinity Church in the City of New York, distinguished on a map or chart of such part thereof as is commonly called the Church Farm by number four hundred and three (403) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty-three feet from the corner formed by its intersection with the northerly side of Murray Street, running thence eastwardly along a lot known on the said map by the number four hundred and four (404) seventy-nine feet and two inches to the easterly line of lot number four hundred and six, (406,) thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet, thence westwardly along the southerly line of lot number four hundred and two (402) eighty-eight feet to Greenwich Street, and thence southwardly along Greenwich Street twenty-six feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to Jams H. Noe by the said Rector, Church Wardens, etc., by deed dated April 21, 1856, and recorded May 5, 1856, in the Register's office of the City of New York, in Liber 712 of Conveyances, Page 17, upon which lands there is erected a four-story brick building. Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to the suit therein, whether present or future, vested or contingent of dower, courtesy, or otherwise, and the rights to which any other person may hereafter become entitled in said premises.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.
S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.
HENRY SCHMITT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number of which is No. 275 Greenwich Street.



Note.—The following are the approximate amounts of the taxes, water rents, or other liens or charges upon the premises above described:
Taxes for 1897..............$399.00 and interest
Water rate, Aug. 3, 1896, to
March 4, 1898.............. 60 cents
Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.
S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.

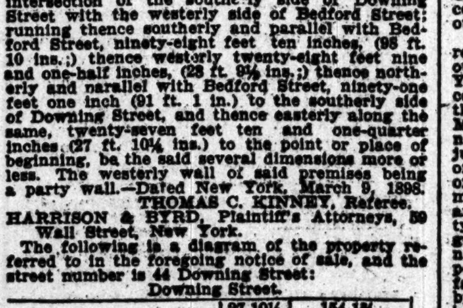
SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same, twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:

Downing Street.



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $37,653 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $375.00.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to the 14th day of April, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. MATHEWS and Mary, his wife; Robert H. Mathews and Fannie C., his wife; Andrew W. Mathews and Lottie, his wife; Anna M. Tucker and Henry B. Tucker, her husband; Catharine M. Mathews, Sarah J. Steele, William J. Mathews, as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of James Mathews, deceased; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman, John P. Kane, Matthew Baird, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of John P. Kane; Charles Eggers, Mount Morris Bank, Jacob Meurer and Andrew Meurer, the Brainerd Quarry Company, the Shaler and Hall Quarry Company, the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, Herbert A. Shipman, August T. Hirt and Paul Hagdorn, Jacob Vorhaus, the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Maillard M. Canda, as receiver of the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Hugh G. Kelly, Hugh Kelly, the Young & Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Company of Chicago, Illinois; Herman Harvers, Frederick G. Moore, George B. Robbins and Harry W. Bell, Michael C. Foertsch, P. William Nickerson, the John Kress Brewing Company, American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited; Hattie Kottek, Henry F. Mohrmann, Nicholas J. O'Connell, Nicholas J. O'Connell, as assignee, for the benefit of creditors of George A. Douglass; Lillie E. Henderson, Reuben W. Ross, Joseph Thomson and Peter M. Wilson, as executors of the last will and testament of Reuben Ross, deceased; the New York Gas Fixture Company, Henry M. Bendheim, Henry Rauch and Moses H. Rauch, Daniel Schwartskopf, Benjamin F. Kraft, George N. Manchester, surviving partner of the firm lately composed of George N. Manchester and William N. Philbrick; J. C. Watson Company, the Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Emanuel Lowinson, James King, Howard D. Hamm, Gustave Palmer, Theodore H. Martin, Charles A. Christman, as general assignee for the benefit of creditors of George Mackenzie; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Ronald K. Brown and George Chesterman, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of George Chesterman, deceased; George N. Reinhardt and John G. Reinhardt, Thomas F. Devine, Henry Heuer, John J. McPhee, Hieman A. Meyer and Oscar F. Miller, composing firm of Meyer & Miller; Gustavus W. Rader and Michael Schmitt, composing the firm of G. W. Rader & Company, and Adam Unger, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 27, 1897.
RICHARD H. CLARKE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office and Office Address, No. 49 Chambers St., New York City.

To the defendants, Frederick G. Moore and Theodore H. Martin: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in said county.—Dated Feb'y 21, 1898. Yours, &c.,
RICHARD H. CLARKE,
f23-1aw6wW&ap6 Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK COUNTY.—MICHAEL C. ALLEN and JOHN E. SAVACOOL, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL H. VANDERBEEK, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 21, 1898.
LEWIS H. ALLEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Samuel H. Vanderbeek: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York.
LEWIS H. ALLEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh30-1aw6wW.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-1aw6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-1aw6mW&je1

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-1aw6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-1aw6mW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JAMES CARRIGAN, Frances C. O'Connor, Joseph F. Carrigan, Anna C. McCreery, Louisa C. McCreery, Mary B. Hooper, Joseph V. Pardow, Robert R. Pardow, Mary Carrigan, Andrew Carrigan, William L. Carrigan, Louis R. Carrigan, John N. Carrigan, Clarence Carrigan, Joseph Carrigan, and Jeremiah J. Campion, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Carrigan, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Andrew Carrigan, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas H. O'Connor, as surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executor, &c., 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City.
mh23-1aw6wW

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street New York City. o13-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix. o13-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m8-1aw6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

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HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

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and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
do ....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md.......The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y..Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a.p. $2.50 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p., $3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do **Palmer House**, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.............Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class.
Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
N. York (N.B.Barry). The St. Cloud Htl, ep, $1.50up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $3 up, e.p., $1.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p. $2.50 up
Utica, N. Y..........The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl. ap. $4up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, April 6, Noon | Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon | Britannic, May 11, Noon
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon | Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon | Germanic, May 25, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38, N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, April 9, 8 AM | Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM
Etruria, April 16, 10 AM | Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM
Campania, Apr. 23, 3 AM | Lucania, May 7, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S. ROTTERDAM,
Sailing Sat., April 9, 10 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.......Saturday, April 16, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Boadicea.......April 9 | Winifreda.......April 23
Alexandra.......April 16 | Victoria.......May 7
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MANITOBA.......................April 9
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU, via Honolulu............April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.......April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC.........................May 28, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Comanche, Wed., Apr. 6 | *Seminole Tues., Apr. 12
Algonquin, Sat., Apr. 9 | Iroquois, Wed., Apr. 13
*Steamer April 12, for Jacksonville direct.
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
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Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
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DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse..Tues., Apr. 12, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 10 AM | Kai. W. d. G., May 10, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Apl. 26 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM | K. F'drich, May 24, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat. Apr. 16, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse..........Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
H. H. Meier..................Thurs., April 21, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Aller.....Apl. 16, 10 AM | Fulda.......May 7, 10 AM
Werra....Apl. 23, 10 AM | Ems.........May 14, 10 AM
Kai. W. II...Apr. 30 10 AM | Aller...May 21, 10 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM | A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM | Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM | Pennsylv'a, May 14, Noon
Patria....Apr. 23, 7 AM | Palatia....May 21, 4 PM
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

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Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS......April 6 | ST. LOUIS.......April 27
PARIS..........April 13 | NEW YORK........May 4
ST. PAUL.......April 20 | ST. PAUL........May 11

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
NOORDLAND....April 6 | KENSINGTON..April 20
FRIESLAND.....April 13 | WESTERNLAND..April 27
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (8:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (8:20, "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P.M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 7:30 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:20, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3.25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30, A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St. Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Conects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Saturday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway, Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct conection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Brooklyn Assistants of the Corporation Counsel Sharply Criticised by the Mayor.

RICHMOND TEACHERS' MONEY

Their January Salaries Voted, but Appropriation for the Administrative Department of the Borough School Board Refused.

Mayor Van Wyck was not in a genial mood yesterday when he called the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to order at 11 o'clock. He criticised sharply the conduct of affairs by the Brooklyn assistants to the Corporation Counsel, and differed with Controller Coler on several minor matters. When consideration was asked for a resolution to pay school salaries in Richmond he criticised the Board of Education and flatly refused to vote an appropriation to pay the administrative department of the Borough School Board. He, however, voted funds to pay the salaries of the school teachers and janitors for February.

Franklin C. Vitt, Secretary of the Borough Board, presented a communication asking that the salaries of the department for February be paid. He explained that prior to consolidation each of the twenty-nine schools in the present borough was paid by a special assessment fixed by the taxpayers of the district. The money to pay all the salaries—nearly $200,000—has been collected and is now in the Treasury of the City of New York. No salaries have been paid since December, and the teachers and others have been compelled to sue for their January salaries.

"I'll vote to pay the salaries of the teachers," said the Mayor. "Let me look at your detailed statement."

John T. Burke, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the borough board, said the detailed statement he had prepared was in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education. A messenger was sent for it, and it showed that there were no increases, as the Mayor suspected, and that the salaries were graded upon those paid prior to February.

Must Have the Complete Estimate.

"I will vote to pay the teachers and janitors," said the Mayor, "but not the Secretary and his assistant and the Superintendent and his associate. I want to know if they are needed, and what there is for them to do. In any event, I will not vote another dollar to the schools until the whole estimate of the Board of Education is before us. I recognize the injustice that is being done the teachers and others, but we are not responsible. Three months have passed since this administration took office, and we cannot get a statement from the Board of Education."

Mr. Coler said he was informed the full budget of the board would be ready in a day or two, and the Mayor said it was the first encouraging word he had heard from that board. After a little more discussion $1,104.62 was appropriated for the Nautical School, $14,758.99 for salaries of teachers, $514.60 for compulsory education, and $1,421.82 for pay of janitors, a total of $17,800.09 for Richmond schools for the month of February.

Controller Coler reported a resolution carrying appropriations aggregating $232,056. One item was $80,000 for jurors' fees in Kings County, one for $30,000 to cover a water contract in Flatbush, one for $5,000 for widows and orphans of volunteer firemen in Brooklyn, and $5,000 for jurors' fees in Richmond.

"Who knows anything about that water contract?" asked the Mayor.

"The total is made up of items in former budgets," explained Mr. Coler, "and the Corporation Counsel has decided that we must reappropriate all that money."

"Well, I want a detailed report," said the Mayor, "and I move to refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel for investigation."

Mr. Coler flushed. "They have been before the Corporation Counsel already," he said, "and if we are to refer them again we should ask some specific question."

"All right," said the Mayor; "frame the question."

Mr. Coler said he had no questions to ask, but the Mayor's motion prevailed on the water contract and several smaller items. In all, $112,065 of the $232,056 was appropriated, including $8,400 to make good the deficiency in the Brooklyn Police Pension Fund.

A resolution to appropriate $75,000 for advertising, which included $1,600 arrears from 1897, was adopted, minus the $1,600.

Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning obtained a transfer of $50,000 to remove the snow and $30,000 for new stock.

Illegal Appointments.

A letter from Fire Commissioner Scannell about the pay of firemen in old Long Island City opened a discussion about the rights of the extra policemen and firemen appointed in the small towns of Queens and Richmond just before consolidation. The Mayor suggested that the Corporation Counsel investigate the subject, and Mr. Whalen said he had already decided that all such appointments were illegal.

"I should like to know," said the Mayor, "what sort of assistants you have in Brooklyn. One of those extra policemen applied for a mandamus to get on the city force, and when the case was called in court your assistant, Mr. Carr, said he had no defense. In another case one of your Brooklyn assistants appeared in court with an allegation of fraud in the appointment of a Rockaway policeman, and in court admitted that he had no proof of his statement. I want you to look into those matters. If the city has any defense in those suits we want them defended. I have perfect confidence in your integrity and judgment, but you must look after your assistants."

Commissioner McCartney sent to the board an amendment to a resolution passed in December, 1895, at the request of Col. Waring. The amendment was tabled for future action. If it be adopted, it will do away with the system of increased pay for continuous service and will permit the reemployment of former employes at the highest grade.

Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies asked for $12,000 to convert the old Prince Street Police Station into a municipal courthouse, and the board told him to get an estimate for the work, and then to apply for the money to pay for it.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Routine Business Transacted by the Council and Board of Aldermen.

The Municipal Assembly had nothing but routine business to transact at yesterday's meeting. The usual number of permits for ornamental lamp posts, street awnings, and storm doors were granted by the Council, and a resolution to abrogate the right to grant such permits was referred to the Law Committee. Councilman Christman offered the resolution. He said he thought the heads of the different departments might safely be trusted to issue such permits, and he saw no necessity to burden the Aldermen and Councilmen with those matters. President Guggenheimer, in ordering the resolution to the Law Committee, said he doubted if the Council could free itself from the responsibilities put upon it by the charter.

In the Board of Aldermen for the first time there was complete harmony. A resolution blocked by the New York Aldermen Monday to recommend an appropriation of $106,000 for street lights in Brooklyn was passed by a vote of 48 to 1, and the resolution appropriating the salaries of the Coroners' clerks, which the Brooklyn Aldermen declined to approve last week, was adopted by 50 yeas to 2 nays.

Grand Army Men Thank Mr. Brady.

Commissioner Brady of the Department of Buildings yesterday received a letter from President Goulden of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, informing him that at a meeting of the committee on March 7 a resolution was unanimously passed thanking Mr. Brady for his generous treatment of Grand Army men in his department, and "for that high and patriotic consideration which he has at all times accorded to them."

Old Commissioners Have No Case.

Notice was received yesterday by the Aqueduct Commissioners that the Attorney General has refused to bring an action to reinstate the Commissioners removed by Mayor Van Wyck when he assumed office. The Attorney General has decided that the charter in the general removal clause authorized the removals.

Civil Service Examinations.

The Civil Service Commissioners have announced these dates for examinations: Tomorrow, topographical draughtsman; Monday, April 11, Deputy Tax Commissioner; Tuesday, April 12, transitman; Wednesday, April 13, medical examiner in the office of the Municipal Civil Service Commission; Friday, April 15, leveler; Tuesday, April 19, chainman and rodman, and Friday, April 22, axeman.

LEGAL NOTES.

Construction of Nathan Clark's Will.—An interesting and elaborate opinion was given by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, in a suit brought by Nathan Clark and others against Harrison Clark and others, for the construction of the will of Nathan Clark, in reference to certain trusts created by it. Mr. Clark, who died in May last, left two sons, Harrison and Nathan, as his only heirs. In the second clause of his will he directed that $20,000 be set apart and held in trust for his grandson, Harrison Clark, Jr., until he arrived at the age of thirty years, when the principal was directed to be paid over to him, with the additions thereto. The remainder of the estate was directed to be divided into two equal parts, one of which was to go immediately to the testator's son Nathan, and the other half was directed to be set apart in trust for the benefit of his son Harrison and the latter's family, the income to be paid over to them, in the discretion of the trustees. The property which is the subject of both trusts consists entirely of personalty. Justice Freedman holds that these two trusts, when each is considered in its entirety, are in contravention of the statute forbidding the suspension of absolute ownership for more than two lives in being. After expressing his views in reference to carrying out the intention of the testator, Justice Freedman decides that the proper course would be to allow the trustees to act according to their conscience in carrying out a liberal construction of the will which would validate and carry into effect at least the main part of the scheme of the testator, and yet not violate the law of the State. The discretion of the trustees is to be subject at any time, on application of any of the parties interested, to review by the court.

⁂

Agreement to Pay Widow Her Dower.—Elizabeth H. Allyn, widow of Lewis Allyn, brought an action in the Supreme Court, Monroe County, against Liliarene Hopkins, as executrix of Adelia R. Hopkins, a deceased daughter, to recover upon an agreement executed by the daughter, in which she promised to pay to her mother one year from the death of the latter's husband the value of the widow's dower interest in premises which she and her husband had at the same time conveyed to the daughter. The object, as set forth in the deed, was to release the mother's dower right in such premises as against mortgages which the daughter and her husband had executed thereon. A judgment in favor of the defendant, upon the verdict of a jury rendered by the direction of the Court, has been unanimously reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The court held, by Justice Adams, that it was erroneous for the trial court, upon proof that the mortgages had been paid and discharged of record and that the widow was in occupation of the premises as devisee for life under the will of her daughter, to direct a verdict for the defendant, upon the ground that the purposes of the written agreement had been fulfilled. The jury in such a case, the Court said, should have been permitted to pass upon the question whether the agreement was ever delivered as a contract, and, if so, whether it was superseded by the deed.

⁂

Life Insurance.—A reversal has been ordered by the Fourth Appellate Division of a judgment awarded to Elizabeth Heaphy on the verdict of a jury, in her suit against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, to recover upon a policy of insurance issued upon the life of her son, Charles D. Heaphy. To one subdivision of the application for insurance, which it was stipulated should become part of the contract of insurance, it was claimed by plaintiff that what purported to be the signature of the insured was a forgery. In this subdivision it was stated that none of the insured's brothers or sisters had ever been afflicted with consumption, though it appeared on the trial that his brother and one of his sisters had died of consumption, of which the insured himself died within five months after the policy was issued. The Court held, in an opinion by Justice Adams, that where the question of the genuineness of the signature was presented, as here, upon the conflicting testimony of the beneficiary on the one side, and of the physician making the examination on the other, they being the only persons, other than the insured, since deceased, present when the signature was made, the testimony of an expert that the signature was genuine, corroborated by the Court's own examination of the signature and its comparison with a concededly genuine one, justified the setting aside of the verdict, based upon the theory that the signature was a forgery.

⁂

Did Wife or Husband Agree to Pay?—Seth D. Wilcox, who, in 1880, conveyed a farm in Camden, Oneida County, to Joel Howd, many years afterward brought suit in the Supreme Court against Louise A. Howd, the grantee's wife, the principal issue in the case being whether plaintiff, as he claimed, sold the farm to Mrs. Howd on her promising to pay $2,700, the purchase price, or to her husband. After evidence had been given on the trial before a referee, tending to show that the farm was purchased by the husband, and upon his individual promise to pay for it, several witnesses were called for the plaintiff to prove that Joel Howd, the husband, who was a Methodist minister, was entirely destitute of means, the inference sought to be conveyed being that plaintiff would not have conveyed the farm relying upon the promise of a person in his circumstances for payment. Among these witnesses was Harmon Howd, a brother of Joel, who, against defendant's objection, was permitted to detail a conversation with Joel, where the latter stated that he found it impossible to live on the salary upon which he was dependent, and another brother detailed a conversation in which Joel admitted that he was unable to pay for the farm. A judgment given in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division on the ground that these declarations of defendant's husband, not a party to the action, and not made in her presence nor assented to by her, were inadmissible.

THE EASTCHESTER ELECTION.

Mr. Masterton Secures an Order for a Recount of Votes.

Lawyer Bates of Bronxville, representing Alexander Masterton, the Republican candidate for Supervisor of the town of East Chester, at the election for town officers on March 29, yesterday obtained from Justice Van Wyck, in Brooklyn, an order requiring the Board of Canvassers of East Chester to show cause at Brooklyn to-morrow why a writ of mandamus should not issue directing them to recount the votes cast in the Second District of said town. It is claimed in the affidavits upon which the order was obtained that in canvassing the votes for the office of Supervisor, the Board of Inspectors in the Second District counted for Herbert D. Lent, the Democratic candidate for that office, two ballots which were marked in such a way as to render them invalid, and that they rejected and refused to count for Mr. Masterton a ballot which ought to have been counted for him.

If it is decided that the position taken in the moving papers is correct, Mr. Masterton ought to have been declared elected by a majority of two votes. If he is declared elected, the board will be politically a tie.

Frost Said to be G. W. Curtiss.

The man who calls himself H. C. Frost and who was arrested ten days ago for attempting to rob the apartments of Mrs. Williams, on St. Nicholas Avenue, was arraigned yesterday in General Sessions, but on request of Capt. McClusky the case went over. Capt. McClusky said the man's real name is George W. Curtiss, prominent in Plainfield (N. J.) society some years ago. Curtiss pleaded guilty to having stolen $6,000 from the New England Company, at 62 Worth Street, in 1890, and was sentenced to seven years in Sing Sing. A young woman missionary became interested in his case, and he was pardoned by Gov. Flower April 9, 1894.

When "catching cold" it is safest to get a doctor's prescription. One of the best of these is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

The Government Tests show Royal superior to all others. Leavening gas, no yeast germs.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Resolution Making Good Friday a Holiday Rescinded by the Governors.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE

Brokers Say that It Will Go Far Toward Averting a Bull or Bear Panic on Saturday—Yesterday's Prices.

The most significant and important happening in the Wall Street district since Feb. 15 last was the decision yesterday of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange that the business of the Exchange is not to be interfered with by Good Friday

At the request of the members of the Exchange, the Governors had constituted April 8 a full holiday, as has been the unbroken custom for thirty-five years, although the members of the Cotton Exchange had foreshadowed its resolve to do business on that day. Yesterday, however, the members of the Stock Exchange voted to call upon the Governors to rescind the resolution making next Friday a holiday "because of the unsettled condition of affairs and the fact that the holiday would be followed by a half holiday with only two trading hours." The Governing Committee held a special meeting at the close of the Exchange and rescinded its resolution.

While no one would be quoted on the subject, it was admitted by many whose opinion is valued that very safe and timely action had been taken. Brokers who never pose as alarmists said that the keeping open of the Exchange on Good Friday would go far to avert a bull or bear panic on Saturday. Had the holiday been allowed it would have been next to impossible to prevent wild and precipitate dealings, with most disastrous results, in the two hours of Saturday trading, as, no matter what action Congress might take, Stock Exchange transactions would probably culminate in fervid and rash speculation on Thursday, and it would not be likely that dealings would be tided over from 3 P. M. April 7 to 10 A. M. April 11. Saturday would therefore find a volume of business impossible of proper and calm disposition between 10 A. M. and noon, and the dangers of such a situation could hardly be exaggerated. Such a condition of affairs would affect the Monday market and upset the financial district.

Produce Exchange May Follow Suit.

The decision of the Governors, of course, shapes the action of the banks and financial institutions, all of which will do business on Friday as on any other business day. The members of the Produce Exchange are to vote to-day on the question of closing on Friday. Judging from what was said on the floor of the Exchange yesterday, it is unlikely that those who would like a holiday will be gratified.

The action of the Stock Exchange Governors was fully warranted by the fitful temper of the stock market yesterday. It was not inaptly termed "dopey," as it was under the spell of the gravity of the Spanish situation and the general uncertainty of affairs, while the temptation to speculate with quick and magnificent reward in case of being "on the right side" was tremendous. That it was resisted by three-fourths of the speculators, and among them many giants of the Street with practically unlimited command of funds, is evidenced by the narrowness of the dealings, less than 270,000 shares—a small business for some Saturdays. Such abstaining from speculation, it was argued, was simply damming back the speculative tide, and when it again runs it would be well to have a clear five hours of Exchange activity and not a two-fifths' day.

Movements of Quotations.

Only sixty-eight stocks were traded in. Of these, eight stood still—Atchison, Baltimore and Ohio, Bay State Gas, Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Erie, and Lead, common and preferred. Fifteen advanced, from American Spirits preferred, 3¼, to 20¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 2¼, to 44, and Laclede Gas, 2, to 42, with smaller gains for Spirits common, Tobacco preferred, Canadian Pacific, Hawaiian Sugar, Metropolitan, Central of New Jersey, North American Company, Ontario and Western, Pullman's, St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, Wabash preferred, and Western Union. Forty-five stocks scored net declines averaging almost exactly 1 point. But the only marked recessions were New York Air Brake Company, 6; Consolidated Gas, 3; Northwestern, 2; St. Joseph and Grand Island, 2; New York Central, 1⅝, and Manhattan, 1¼. Taking these declines, 15½ points from the aggregate, 45¾ points, the other thirty-nine stocks lost but 30¼ points, an average of about three-fourths of a point.

In the dealings Sugar led with more than 78,000 shares. The other large transactions were Tobacco, 12,400 shares; Burlington, 25,000; St. Paul, 28,000; Manhattan, 16,000, and Union Pacific preferred, 27,000.

The bond sales of the day were $1,185,000, reflecting more investment interest than the stock market. Government bonds were dull at a decline in old and new fours of about one-half of 1 per cent. Call money rates were from 2 to 3 per cent. Sterling exchange was weak, with new gold engagements of $3,200,000 announced. The curb market was dull, with a recession of Standard Oil liquidating certificates to 356½ bid, 357½ asked.

MRS. TUCK WANTS HER DIVORCE.

Justice Smith Asked to Confirm the Report of the Referee.

Application was made to Justice Smith in the Supreme Court yesterday to confirm the report of J. R. Torrance, as referee, deciding that Mrs. Susette Virginia Tuck is entitled to a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, Shirley Richardson Tuck, against whom she had made a statutory charge.

The plaintiff, who is the daughter of Dr. Maynard, a prominent physician, married the defendant July 30, 1897, after an acquaintance of two days. Tuck is the son of Dr. Henry Tuck, one of the Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Tuck, in her complaint, alleges that he deserted her after they had been married two weeks and went to Europe. Justice Smith reserved decision.

STRAY PIGEONS WANT OWNERS.

Two with Tags Attached Found in New Jersey and Connecticut.

Fitch's Home for Soldiers and Soldiers' Hospital of Connecticut, at Noroton Heights, Conn., reported yesterday that a pigeon, bearing a metal band on which was the number K 14,727, was found there last Saturday, exhausted and famished. The bird, which had evidently lost its bearings, and which appeared to have had a long flight, was captured, and will be cared for, in the hope that its owner can be found.

During yesterday's storm a pigeon, well-nigh exhausted, fluttered through an open window of the storehouse at the Snake Hill Almshouse, near Jersey City. It was found to be a carrier, and under its wing was a tag, on which was inscribed "No. 25,247 K." It is now in charge of Warden Ryan, awaiting an owner.

If bright days led you to turn off the heat at home, you may have been sorry, yesterday.

But Spring is a coy young thing, only playing with you; happy if she can catch you unprepared on the bright "tomorrow."

Spring overcoats
Spring suits
Spring furnishings
Spring shoes
For man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COACHING PARTY IN A WRECK.

J. F. Baudouine, with Three Friends and Attendants, Hurt in a Collision with a Trolley Car.

A coaching party, the guests of John F. Baudouine, the well-known whip of 318 West Seventy-second Street, while returning from a trip to Larchmont Monday evening, met with a serious accident at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, which will necessitate the confinement of all to their homes for several days. The party, in addition to Mr. Baudouine, was composed of his brother Charles, the latter's wife, H. E. Smith of Newark, N. J.; three footmen, and the guard, all of whom were seated on the top of the coach.

The coach was bowling down Third Avenue at a merry clip when a trolley car of the Union Railway line was seen approaching a block away. The guard promptly blew his horn, to give warning, but the motorman, Philip Reilly, according to Mr. Baudouine, seemed to put on greater speed, and the car struck the coach in the middle with such force that the car was derailed and the coach upset, throwing the entire party to the ground. John Baudouine and Mr. Smith were rendered unconscious, and the others were more or less seriously injured and shaken up.

An ambulance was quickly summoned from Fordham Hospital, but by the time it had arrived Mr. Baudouine and Mr. Smith had regained consciousness and refused to go to the hospital. It was found that in addition to several scalp wounds, Mr. Baudouine and Mr. Smith had been injured internally, while Mrs. Baudouine received an injury to her back.

In speaking of the affair yesterday, Mr. Baudouine said:

"It was a most dastardly act, and I shall certainly prosecute the railroad company. It is a wonder we were not all killed."

A BIG THEFT ALLEGED.

C. Edward Dowling Under Arrest in Buffalo for Stealing from the Rock Island Railroad.

C. Edward Dowling was arrested in Buffalo yesterday on a warrant issued by Police Magistrate Simms of this city, for stealing blank stock certificates of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and blank railroad passes.

Before Dowling's arrest District Attorney Gardiner was informed that if the fugitive found an opportunity to forge the blank certificates he would be likely to flood Wall Street with them. The case was laid before the District Attorney by George P. Boggs, assistant Treasurer and assistant Secretary of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, who said that Dowling had been in the employ of the railroad temporarily as a stenographer.

Dowling disappeared last Wednesday. Before he went away he said he had secured a position as assistant paymaster in the navy, and that it was absolutely necessary for him to make a hurried departure or he might lose the place.

The next morning Detective Pearson of Jersey City informed Mr. Boggs that the stenographer had left the house of Louis H. Broome, 363 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, where he had been staying. The detective also said that he had found a canceled stock certificate and a railroad pass in Dowling's room, and that the man was suspected of stealing a pair of diamond earrings from the house. The certificate he had found was of stock No. A 28,271, dated Aug. 1, 1894, in the name of William Turnbull for 100 shares. The pass was B, 97, which was filled out in the name of J. C. Watkins, and was from Chicago to Colorado Springs. According to Mr. Boggs, it was filled out in Dowling's handwriting.

There are missing from the railroad company's office blank certificates Nos. A 41,991 to A 42,000, for 100 shares, which bear the signature of W. G. Purdy, the company's Vice President, and blank passes Nos. B 95, 96, 98, and 99.

Mr. Boggs said that the missing blank certificates properly filled out would represent $100,000.

PROPERTY OWNERS PROTEST.

Indignant at the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Assessment.

A mass meeting of property owners to protest against the assessment levied for the widening of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from Third Avenue east to the Harlem River, was held last evening in Metropolis Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue. There were about fifty persons present, representing over $1,000,000 worth of property, and all of them were highly indignant because of the amount of the assessment—$987,000—and the area assessed. They were loud in their denunciation of the Commissioners of Assessment, Fordham Morris, George J. Grossman, and M. Arrowsmith.

It was hinted that something was wrong, as the property most benefited by the improvement, namely, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, had been dodged. The area assessed runs from the Harlem River to the southern boundary of Mott's Iron Foundry, then the boundary line trends in a northeasterly direction, just escaping the property of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, to the Southern Boulevard; then north along Alexander Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; east on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to Brook Avenue, again grazing the railroad company's property, returning west on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to Alexander Avenue, and north upon Alexander Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-third Street; then west on One Hundred and Forty-third Street to Morris Avenue, and north on Morris Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and westerly through One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to the Harlem River.

L. W. Seavey was elected Chairman. It was finally decided to draft a protest against the levying of the assessment on the principal grounds that it is excessive and unjust. A committee was appointed to appear before the Commissioners on April 14, when a final hearing will be held.

Among the property owners upon whom have been levied the heaviest assessment are August Belmont & Co., $66,000; Wilson Adams & Co., lumber dealers, $50,000; Jordan L. Mott, iron foundry, $44,000, and the Rider estate, $13,000. Another mass meeting will be held previous to the hearing on April 14.

False Story About Art Students.

William M. Chase of the Chase School of Art made a statement yesterday that he had investigated the report published in an afternoon newspaper about a week ago to the effect that the girls of his school had sent a vulgar and insulting message to President McKinley. He declares that no message of any sort was sent to the President, and that his pupils did not even hold a meeting as described.

Stern Bros
To-day
Special Values in
Dress Linings
5 Cases
Aniline Fast Black
Moire Percalines, 10c yd.
45 Pcs. English
Black All-wool
Moreen Skirting, 32c yd.
35 Pcs.
Satin Serge
for foundation linings
in cream, pink, ciel, gold,
lilac and nile, at 48c yd.
French Hair Cloths
in Plain and
Fancy Weaves, 16 in. 22 in.
Black and Gray, 17c 28c yd.
White, 23c 35c "
West 23d St.

CASE OF CLERK GLASER

Justice Cohen Decides that He Is Exempt from State Civil Service Regulations.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT'S POSITION

He Holds, Also, that Such Appointments Are Within the Scope of the Law—Secretary Angle's Opinion.

A decision, which, it is said, will be far-reaching in its effects as establishing the status of Deputy County Clerks appointed by the Appellate Division, was handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday by Justice Cohen, in which he directs the issuance of a peremptory writ of mandamus directing Controller Bird S. Coler to place the name of Ferdinand Glaser upon the pay roll of the County Clerk, or upon such pay roll as is properly placed the name of an assistant to the Special Deputy Clerk of the County Clerk for Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District. The decision is a victory for the Appellate Division over the Civil Service Commission of the State of New York, and directs also that the Controller draw his warrant for $166.66, being Glaser's salary for the month of February.

It appears that Glaser was appointed by the Appellate Division Jan. 24, after an examination conducted by one of the Justices, which one does not appear, to the place formerly held by Nicholas J. Hayes, the Tammany leader in the Thirty-third Assembly District, the appointment to date from Feb. 1, at a salary fixed by the Justices under the laws of 1895. Glaser was subject to the supervision of the County Clerk and of the Special Deputy Clerk of Part III.

Notwithstanding this, Glaser's name was only placed on the roll on March 1, and afterward stricken out by the Controller, acting under the direction of Clarence B. Angle, Secretary of the Civil Service Commission of the State, who held that Glaser's name should not be placed on the rolls as an appointee until he had obtained a certificate and passed a competitive examination.

A significant part of the affidavit presented by F. W. Arnold, Glaser's counsel, is an attached letter from Chief Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division, dated March 7, to Secretary Angle, in which he states that the Appellate Division had appointed Glaser and that it understood that the Civil Service Commission, on July 22, 1896, resolved that it would not assume jurisdiction over county officers named in Section 1, Article X., of the Constitution. Justice Van Brunt says that these deputies are a part of the personnel of the County Clerk's office and under his supervision, though, under the law, appointed for him by the Appellate Division.

To this letter Secretary Angle replied, in effect, that the Supreme Court is looked upon as a State court and its employes are subject to civil service rules.

In deciding the question and granting the mandamus Justice Cohen says:

"It seems that Glaser's contention is sound. The County Clerk is a county officer, and the relator is one of his assistants and is his representative in Part III., Special Term, and there receives fees on behalf of the county and is their custodian until he hands them over to the County Clerk, his superior. The power of appointment given by the statute to the Appellate Division was probably granted by the Legislature so that the personnel of the County Clerk's assistants might in no event be objectionable to the court where the assistant is a representative of the Clerk of the county."

Justice Cohen then quotes from the report of the commission, and says it appears that in 1896 it did not assume jurisdiction. The County Clerk, he says, has representatives in twenty different courts, as it is physically impossible for him to do the work himself, and the question is therefore one of confidential relations. Concluding, he says:

"This question of trust and confidence is so purely a personal question that it is not 'practicable' that such a representative should be selected by examination. I am of the opinion that the relator comes within the exemption."

It was said yesterday that, while the commission desired the highest authority to pass upon the question, there would probably be no appeal, on account of the indicated position of Chief Justice Van Brunt, and supposedly of the whole Appellate Division.

Bellwood Gets Six Years.

William A. Bellwood, otherwise known as Louis Alfred Balensi, who was convicted a few days ago of swindling William E. Marcus & Co., jewelers of Union Square, out of several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, was sentenced by Judge Newburger in General Sessions yesterday to six years in State prison. There were at least a dozen lawyers in court relative to the disposition of the jewelry that Bellwood had pawned, and there was a long discussion on this matter. The Judge reserved decision as to its disposition.

J. S. Lee Now Sought for Theft.

David Hayman, manager of "The Foundling" company, made complaint to Deputy Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly yesterday that James S. Lee, who was arrested last week on suspicion of causing the death of Laura Boothe, had stolen the receipts of the company for the week of March 19 last, amounting to about $700. Later Mr. Hayman swore out a warrant for Lee's arrest. The accused man could not be found at his home, and a search of several hours failed to reveal his whereabouts.

Workman Meets Peculiar Death.

Benedetto Angino, a mosaic layer, met with a peculiar death yesterday afternoon while riding in a temporary elevator in the Washington Life Insurance Company's new building, at Broadway and Liberty Street. While returning to his work on an upper floor a plank which became dislodged on the seventeenth floor fell down the shaft, striking Angino and killing him instantly. Ten other men in the car escaped uninjured.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"William Smith."—He cannot be.

CAMMEYER'S
SHOE STORE
MEN'S
Patent Leather Shoes

They are the very latest up-to-date production, easy and comfortable, rendering walking a pleasure; elegant in every respect.

$5.00
Per Pair.
All Styles,
Button,
Congress,
and Lace.

They are an exact duplicate of shoes made by custom shoemakers, who charge $8 to $10, and are suited for any purpose where a dressy shoe is required.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER
6TH AVE. COR. 20TH ST.

THE FEAST OF PASSOVER.

Will Be Ushered In at Sundown This Evening, and Will Continue for Eight Days.

The Jewish Passover, or the Feast of Unleavened Bread, will be ushered in at sundown to-day. It will be universally observed by orthodox Jews for eight days and by their reformed and Palestinian brethren for seven days. With the former, however, only the first and last two days are actual holidays, and with the latter only the first and last, the intervening days being only semi-festivals, on which all manner of work may be performed. During the entire duration of the festival food that contains leaven in any form is prohibited, and the usual bread will be supplanted by the round, flat cakes called Matzoth.

In the orthodox houses preparations for the festival have been going on for the past week. Every nook and corner has been cleaned, and utensils, furniture, and all contents of the rooms have been thoroughly overhauled. The final arrangements for the Passover will be made to-day. Dishes and cooking utensils that have been in use during the past year will be carefully stowed away, to be resurrected only after the eight days have passed. Shortly before sundown the final ceremony of "burning the leaven" will take place. The master of the household will make a tour through the different rooms, equipped with a dust-pan, brush, and a candle. He will search, with the aid of the candle, for any crumbs or pieces of leavened food that may accidentally have remained, and will brush them carefully into his dustpan, after which he will burn them in the yard of the house.

After sundown the ceremony of the "Seder" will take place. This consists of an elaborate meal, provided with peculiar dishes, commemorative of certain incidents of the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt. The story of the exodus will be read in the original Hebrew, and feasting and rejoicing will continue until long after midnight.

The reform Jews celebrate the Passover with less ceremony, but special services will be held in all the temples this evening and to-morrow.

EDWARD G. WARD CHOSEN.

He Succeeds William H. Maxwell as Borough Superintendent of Brooklyn Schools.

At yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn School Board a resolution was adopted protesting against the bill increasing the salaries of teachers. The protest will be submitted to Gov. Black. Henry P. Schmidt, in speaking on the motion, made an attack on school teachers for buttonholing members of the Board of Education in order to get their support for such measures, but President Swanstrom thumped his desk with the gavel and called Mr. Schmidt to order.

The election of Superintendent Maxwell's successor as Borough Superintendent then took place. Associate Superintendent Edward G. Ward and Associate Superintendent John H. Walsh were nominated. Mr. Ward received 34 votes to 8 for Mr. Walsh. On motion of Col. John Y. Culyer the term of office was fixed at six years and the salary at $6,000 per annum. For Associate Superintendent in place of Mr. Ward Principal William T. Vlymen of School No. 5 was unanimously chosen. He is to serve six years and will receive $4,500 per annum.

Henry W. Maxwell then announced that a strong effort would be made to get the Board of Estimate to allow Brooklyn two more Associate Superintendents, making five in all, and asked that every member use "whatever influence he may have upon the Board of Estimate."

Permission was granted the Naval Reserve to use the old Hanson Place armory, which belongs to the board, as a temporary armory. A petition from M. Louise Emmons of the Red Cross Society for leave to put boxes for Cuban contributions in the schools was referred to the Law Committee.

Edward G. Ward, the new Superintendent, was born in Brooklyn fifty years ago. At seventeen he was Vice Principal of a grammar school in Hoboken, N. J., and soon after became Principal of Grammar School No. 1, Bergen, N. J. He was subsequently instructor in mathematics and grammar in the Jersey City Normal School, and in 1879 became Principal of Grammar School No. 19, in Brooklyn. In 1885 he was elected Associate Superintendent, which office he has held ever since. He is the author of two successful textbooks.

William T. Vlymen is a graduate of Princeton, with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He was for four years head master of Latin and Greek in the Arnold School of Manhattan. In 1886 he was appointed an instructor in the old Central Grammar School of Brooklyn, and in the following year became Principal of Public School No. 5, of which he was the head until his promotion yesterday.

GET-TOGETHER CLUB MEETS.

The Problem of the Unemployed Discussed in Pratt Institute.

The April meeting of the Get-Together Club that was held last evening in Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, was well attended, but it was preceded by a dinner to which some 150 of the members and invited guests sat down.

Major Avery D. Andrews was Chairman, and after coffee had been served, A. C. Bedford of the Committee of Direction made an address of welcome, and introduced Major Andrews, who in the course of his remarks said there was a close connection between education and the problem of the unemployed.

Secretary F. B. Pratt of the institute spoke on "Technical Education." Philip T. Dodge spoke on "Invention and Non-Employment," and remarked that if the Church wanted to keep its hold on the working people it would have to concern itself more with their interests and not merely with denominational differences.

Henry White, Secretary of the United Garment Workers, the next speaker, made an address on organized labor. He believed the troubles that existed in the labor world from the large number of unemployed could be solved to a great extent by the reduction of the hours of labor, which would create a call for more laborers. The other speakers were E. T. Devine, on "Organized Charity," and J. W. Kjelgaard, on "Labor Bureaus and Vacant Lot Farms."

Attributes Accident to No. 13.

George S. Tillotson, a Division Superintendent of Construction on the new Croton Dam north of Sing Sing was badly crushed yesterday by a falling bucket. Tillotson is No. 13 on the department pay roll, and is very superstitious. He was hurt once before, and then petitioned the Commissioners to change his number. Secretary Walker said yesterday if he recovered his number should be changed.

Dr. Jaeger's
Underwear for Spring.
Highly recommended by the medical profession.
The Best in the Market.
Also Travelling Shawls, Steamer Rugs, Bicycle Hose, Ladies' Shirt Waists, etc.
In New York City at Our Own Stores Only:
Main Retail Store: 16 W. 23d St.
Branches: 166 Broadway. 248 W. 125th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

CUSTER'S LAST BATTLE
The Beautiful Military Equestrian Spectacle, 1,000 Men, Women, Soldiers, Savages, Horses.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West
Madison Square Garden.
There will be no Circus in New York This Year. COLOR GUARD OF FAMOUS CUBAN HEROES, BUCKING HORSES, AURORA ZOUAVES. DOZENS OF STARTLING FEATURES. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes, $9 and $12.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. LAST WEEK. EVES., 8:15. MAT. SAT.
WM. H. CRANE | A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP, And His Last Appearance.
NEXT WEEK—SEATS NOW SELLING
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT
And the March, King's Triumph, "UNCHAIN THE DOGS OF WAR."

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Every evg. this week only
THE GEISHA.
Last Matinées To-day and Sat'y.
⁂No performance Good Friday.
⁂Next Week: Miss Rehan. 4 times only. Monday, Miss Rehan as Katherine, (last time.) Tuesday, Miss Rehan as Peggy, (last time.) Wednesday Mat. & Eve., Miss Rehan as Rosalind.
⁂A bound copy of The Ada Rehan book, (profusely illustrated,) given to all attending Wednesday eve'g, April 13.
⁂Friday evening, April 15, LA POUPEE.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY Of New York. Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Last Afternoon Concert, Thursday, April 7, at 2:15. Last Ev'g Concert, Apr. 9, at 8:15. By the New York Symphony Orchestra (Inc.) Soloist: M. HENRI MARTEAU.
Res. seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12; now at box office. C. L. Graff, Bus. Mgr.
500 Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. CONTINUOUS
Refined Vaudeville. Noon to 11. 25c., 50c.
Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar, Francesca Redding,
Alex. Heindl, Lillie Western, C. W. Littlefield, Many other stars.
Next Week—THE BIOGRAPH WAR VIEWS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 22d St. ....at 8:30
This week, except Friday. EVERY EVENING at 8:30.
SERVISS' PICTORIAL LECTURES.
This (Wednesday) eve.................The Rhine
Thursday eve., Napoleon; Saturday at 2:30, Paris; Saturday eve., Tell and the Alps.
⁂Next week—Kelcey-Shannon Co. in The Moth and The Flame. Seats Ready.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
5TH MONTH. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS. MIKADO
Gorgeously staged and costumed.—Journal.
ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c., 50c., 75c. MAT. TO-DAY. 25c.
Easter week, April 11, Double Bill Billee Taylor and I Pagliacci (in English.)

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.
EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St. LAST FIVE TIMES.
MRS. FISKE
IN TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.
⁂MONDAY, APR. 11—Mrs. FISKE in LOVE FINDS THE WAY and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA. Seats on sale.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Patrice, Rogers Bros., Clifford & Huth, Mlle. Rombello, R. J. Dustan & Co., Chas. T. Aldrich, Leo Dervalto, Phyllis Allen, Four Luciers, Lavender & Tomson, and others.

WALLACK'S. CLOSED THIS WEEK.
BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 11th
The Bostonians, In a special revival of "Robin Hood."
Box office open daily, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20 Matinées, 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | Matinées To-day & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle or Balcony, 50c.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
FIRST TIME OFF B'WAY. Last Performances.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats., To-day & Sat.
THE OLD COAT.
Presented by the Smyth & Rice Comedy Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8.15. Mats., 2:15. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
Mat. To-day, UNDER THE RED ROBE.
To-night, Every Night, Saturday Matinée. | The Conquerors

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The White Heather.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Irving Place Theatre. To-night, Arion Night. Die schoene "Galathe" and "The Little Lambs." Operette by Varney. Every Eve'g & Sat. Mat. The same performance.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Mats. To-day & Sat.
HENRY MILLER | THE MASTER.
Evgs., 8:25. Mats. 2:15.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av. | 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. ADMISSION ....25c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. | Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman.
APRIL 13—SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS.
No performance Good Friday Night.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
The Only Parisian Theatre in N. Y.

CASINO! IN GAY N. Y. New Gay features this week! Titenia! The Great Toe Dancer! With Walter Jones & Immense Cast!

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
"AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE, CHARMION and 15 other big acts.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. CHAS. COGHLAN, "THE ROYAL BOX."

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée To-day. Bros. Byrne IN THE New 8 Bells

COLUMBUS UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

MANHATTAN, B'way & 33d St. Mat. To-day.
WAY DOWN EAST. Mon., April 11th, Souvenir Night.